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THE WEATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy with snow flurries. Temp. 2—2 (36-28). Thursday, cloudy with snow flurries. LONDON: Wednesday, snow flurries. Temp. 3—1 (37-33). Thursday, snow flurries. ROME: Wednesday cloudy. Temp. 8-5 (46-41). NEW YORK: Wednesday, clear. Temp. 4—4 (39-25).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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No. 29,207 * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1976 Established 1887



United Press International.

MEETING OF THE MINDS—President-elect Jimmy Carter conferring with members-to-be of his incoming administration at St. Simons Island, Ga. From left: Mr. Carter; Vice-President-elect Walter Mondale; an unidentified man; Andrew Young, to be named ambassador to the UN; Robert Bergland, agriculture secretary-designate; Harold Brown, to be appointed defense secretary; Michael Blumenthal, Treasury secretary; James Schlesinger, coordinator of energy policy; Charles Schultze, head of Council of Economic Advisers, and Theodore Sorensen, director of CIA.

To See Brezhnev in 1977

Carter Moves to Act On SALT and Mideast

By Don Oberdorfer and Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (WP).—A series of potential foreign policy initiatives by President-elect Jimmy Carter, involving strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union and meetings with Israeli and Arab leaders about Middle East peace, was disclosed yesterday.

En route to the first of three days of meetings with his cabinet nominees at St. Simons Island, Ga., Mr. Carter said that a meeting with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev is "a likely prospect for 1977," although specific plans have not yet been made.

Amplifying the point in a Time magazine interview released yesterday, the President-elect expressed the hope that a new strategic arms limitation agreement to be negotiated by the United States and Soviet Union by next autumn will advance beyond present limitations and that talks would "lay the groundwork for much more drastic reductions in common nuclear capabilities."

Arms Reduction

Mr. Carter reported that preliminary exchanges between him and Mr. Brezhnev have explored the possibility of reducing the agreed ceiling on strategic offensive weapons below that tentatively approved by President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev at Vladivostok in November, 1974. As he indicated during his campaign, Mr. Carter said that he would like to arrange an actual reduction in the nuclear arms of the two sides, including some destruction of existing weapons.

On the Middle East, Mr. Carter told Time that he believes the first step toward resumption of comprehensive peace negotiations should be meetings between him and Israeli and Arab leaders.

He mentioned Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and said that he contemplates meetings with unidentified "others." After these sessions, the United States may make a public proposal to initiate peace talks, he said.

Mr. Carter expressed uncertainty about the timing, saying that he has not decided whether it would be appropriate to convene exploratory meetings prior to the Israeli national elections, reportedly to be held May 17.

Sense of Momentum

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Carter's plan to meet Israeli and Arab leaders appears to be his way of seeking a renewed sense of momentum toward a settlement in the region without endorsing the Arab demand for an early return to the Geneva peace conference.

Mr. Rabin, who is facing a likely fight for renomination as prime minister at the convention of the ruling Labor party in February and an election campaign in the spring, is reported to be eager for an early meeting with Mr. Carter to enhance his domestic prestige.

Diplomatic sources believe that it is likely that Mr. Sadat would agree to visit Washington in pursuit of Middle East peace. There is greater doubt about Mr. Assad, who has never visited the United States and who has taken a stiff position in previous Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Saudi Arabia's King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd, and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Tough Cutbacks Threatened

Portugal Democracy Future May Hang on U.S. Loan Soon

By Marvine Howe

LISBON, Dec. 28 (NYT).—If the United States does not deliver a promised $300-million emergency loan next month, Portugal's first constitutional government will have to initiate a politically suicidal program of rationing, forced savings, drastic limits on imports and reductions in social and development spending.

The emergency loan is urgently needed to alleviate this country's balance-of-payments deficit, now running at about $1.2 billion.

Portugal was already Western Europe's poorest country when the military overthrew the rightist dictatorship in April, 1974, and after 2 1/2 years of revolutionary instability, foreign-exchange reserves have fallen substantially and much of the gold is obligated to West European countries for loans.

Premier Mario Soares's five-month-old minority Socialist government has taken a number of firm measures to restore social and economic order, but his program has consistently been fought by the Communists or the parties to the right, and sometimes both.

"We must have the loan support now to stabilize the situation," Mr. Soares said this week

Request for Help

The initial request for substantial financial assistance was made by former Finance Minister Francisco Salgado Zenha during a visit to Washington last March. The Ford administration was receptive but there were delays, first because of Portuguese elections and later because of the U.S. elections.

Finally, just over a month ago Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told representatives of NATO that the United States was studying a program of "substantially increased economic aid" for Portugal and that Lisbon would be informed of the decision within a week.

The New York Times reported from Washington at that time that the Ford administration had already approved the $300-million emergency loan and would seek congressional approval to join an international consortium to provide an additional $1.5 billion in long-term aid. The emergency loan was to come from the Treasury Department's Exchange Stabilization Fund and thus would not require specific congressional authorization.

Since then, the Portuguese finance minister, the governor of the Bank of Portugal and the U.S. ambassador to Lisbon, Frank Carlucci, have flown to Washington for talks with administration officials.

Talks 'Going On'

But the emergency loan has not been delivered and there has not even been an official announcement on the subject. The U.S. Embassy here declines to comment on the question except to say: "Discussions are still going on."

Washington officials have told the Portuguese that there has been no change of heart. In fact, Treasury officials have all along pushed the concept that in addition to the emergency loan, a large long-term loan by an international consortium, including the United States, was needed to help Portugal make essential structural changes in its economy.

The Portuguese have been informed that the loan is taking longer than expected because the administration is at the height of transition and everyone is cleaning out desks. Also cited as factors in the delay were simultaneous loan requests from Britain, Italy and Mexico—requests that were keeping the Treasury Department extremely busy.

The Portuguese have not complained but they are worried that the assistance may come too late. Economy Minister Antonio Sousa Gomes, who is currently fighting in the National Assem-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Foul Play Puts Chill On Thievery

LONDON, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—When a frail elderly woman fainted in a supermarket here an anxious store manager tried to make her more comfortable by taking off her hat.

Below the hat he found an entire frozen chicken, still bearing the store's price tag.

Harry Shepherd, president of the Oxford Street Traders' Association, said today a doctor later diagnosed the faint as being due to hypothermia—the abrupt lowering of the body's temperature.

New Fighting Reported

Rightists in Lebanon Charge Palestinians Mass in South

BEIRUT, Dec. 28 (NYT).—A reported buildup by Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon is causing concern among right-wing Christians.

According to reports in right-wing newspapers today, the Palestinians have encircled a number of Christian villages on the slopes of Mount Hermon near the border with Israel. The inhabitants of at least one of these villages, Kawkaba, have fled, according to the daily Al Ahrar, organ of the National Liberal party, and Al Amal, organ of the Phalange party.

Al Ahrar quoted reliable sources in the area as saying that as many as 25,000 guerrillas were now stationed in the area, which Israel refers to as Fatahland after the main Palestinian group.

Al Amal accused the guerrillas of "pushing the south back into the danger circle" and Al Ahrar said that tension in the south "is the time-bomb which could explode the entire Lebanese situation."

Christian forces and the Palestinians clashed in the south during the Christmas holiday. Although little information was immediately available, Al Ahrar reported today that the rightist forces in control of the town of Marjeyoun repelled an attack by the guerrillas, killing 100 of them.

Marjeyoun, about eight miles from the Israeli border, fell to the rightists during the last days of the civil war when the guerrillas were fighting the Syrians.

After the Palestinian-Syrian confrontation eased, the guerrillas sent reinforcements to the south. During the last few days, they also moved heavy weapons out of Beirut and the northern port of Tripoli and sent them to bases in the south.

Informed sources said that the reinforcements had tipped the balance of power in the south back to the Palestinians. "This is the basic reason for rightist concern," the sources said.

Fuad Butros, the Lebanese foreign and defense minister, who is expected to visit Damascus tomorrow to discuss the matter with Syrian officials, met here today with Pierre Gemayel, the leader of the Phalange party, Lebanon's principal Christian organization.

Mr. Gemayel said after the meeting that the Lebanese "are not ready to tolerate more aggression by the Palestinians."

Limits for Jews Lifted by Syria

KUWAIT, Dec. 28 (UPI).—The Syrian authorities have lifted travel, employment and property restrictions from the country's Jewish population of 8,000, the newspaper Al Qabas said today.

"Syria's Jewish community can now travel, own property and work freely and enjoy exactly the same privileges as any other Syrian citizen," the newspaper reported from Damascus.

Jews living in Syria had been subjected to a number of restrictions which prevented them from traveling within and outside Syria without special permission.

Farm Cooperatives Challenge South Portugal's Communists

BALEISAO, Portugal, Dec. 28 (NYT).—A score of farm workers have without publicity set up an independent, prosperous cooperative here, a few miles outside of Beja, in a direct challege to the Communists who dominate the area.

The Fonte de Frades, or Friars Fountain cooperative, is a pioneer in the movement to form independent farm cooperatives in the southern Alentejo Province, the main Communist stronghold. There are now about 60 such cooperatives in the Beja district, most of which have seceded from the large Communist-controlled state farms in recent months.

"We pulled out of the collective farm because the Communist union was running the show and badly, and we know we can do better on our own," said Jose Fialho da Silva, a member of the Fonte de Frades cooperative.

The Socialist government of Premier Mario Soares is encouraging the independent cooperatives in an attempt to break the Communist party's hold over Portugal's young land-reform program.

"Portugal has begun its second agrarian reform," said the new Socialist minister of agriculture, Antonio Barreto, in a nationwide address earlier this month. He said that the main task now was to free the Alentejo from its "new landlords, the Communist party and its unions."

Mr. Barreto emphasized that while there have been many positive results under the land reform, it has been carried out hastily and inefficiently, leading to "errors and grave distortions that must be corrected."

The land reform is one of the most important achievements of the 1974 revolution. In southern Portugal, more than 2.25 million acres, mostly in large holdings, have been seized and turned into collectives and cooperatives. The north and center, traditionally small-farm areas, have not been affected.

The Communist party took control of the reform operation at the outset through its powerful farm workers' unions and its sympathizers in the early revolutionary provisional governments. In July, 1975, the Communists pushed through their agrarian-reform law, which legalized most of the land seizures and ruled that a farmer could not own land worth more than 50,000 points, a rating based on type of soil, location and equipment.

But in many cases the law was not respected. Small and medium farms were taken over, often with the support of the Communist unions. And the former landowners were not promised compensation or reserve lands.

When the Socialist party, which won the country's first free legislative elections, formed the government five months ago, Mr. Soares pledged to end the abuses in the agrarian program.

When farm workers objected to the return of illegally occupied lands to the original owners, Mr. Barreto called out troops to enforce the law.

When farm workers refused last week to obey national guardsmen and threatened to invade one of the newly returned properties, five of their leaders were ordered to face trial.

Manuel Alegre, Socialist secretary of information, said in a recent interview that the government's position was that the reform program must be continued, but on different, democratic lines. He said the government planned to hold elections in the Alentejo so that the farmers could decide whether they wanted to stay on the large collective farms, form cooperatives or receive small plots of land.

The Alentejo citizenry voted heavily for the Communists in this month's local elections. The Communists won the Beja and Evora districts with more than 47 per cent of the vote in each area while the Socialist count was 39 per cent in Beja and 34 per cent in Evora.

Mr. Soares commented: "They voted Communist because they were ordered to do so; when they see there's a democratic alternative, they won't vote Communist anymore."

A recent tour of the Evora and Beja districts showed deep divisions and high tension. A struggle is going on, with the main forces in conflict being the big collective estates run by the Communist farm workers' union, the smaller cooperatives and the former landowners who still have hopes of recovering their lands.

Swedish Birth Rate Is Lowest on Record

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Sweden's birth rate this year was the lowest since records were first kept in 1749 and could portend a decline in the population if maintained over a generation, the Central Bureau of Statistics said today.

The bureau said: "The number of births during 1976 is about 25 per cent below what is needed for a generation to reproduce itself, given current death rates."



United Press International.

In central Greece, a shepherd guides his flock to shelter after heavy snowfalls.

Snow Causes Problems Across Wide Area in Europe

PARIS, Dec. 28 (IHT).—While flurries barely left a white covering on roofs and automobiles in Paris today, much of Europe was struck with a heavy snowfall that derailed trains in western Sweden, closed airports in Denmark and covered wide areas of Greece and Italy.

Some Swedish cities were completely isolated by up to 20 inches of snow. "The traffic situation is just hopeless," said a police official in Vaestervik, 186 miles south of Stockholm. "All roads around the city are blocked; visibility is zero."

Packed snow derailed three trains in western Sweden. There were no injuries, but the railroads were blocked all morning.

In Denmark, the storm caused traffic chaos, ferry delays and closed airports in northern Jutland.

The Swedish Meteorologist Center said that it was Sweden's coldest December in 20 years. The temperature today was 22-31 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (minus 30-35 centigrade) in western and northern Sweden, 14 degrees below the seasonal norm.

Meteorologists predicted that the extreme cold would continue, with more snow, during the next few days.

About two inches of snow snarled traffic in Brussels and delayed flights this morning.

$906-Million Imbalance

U.S. Trade for November Registers a Record Deficit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP).—The United States had a record monthly trade deficit of $906 million in November, the government said today, assuring the second highest annual trade deficit on record.

The previous record monthly deficit was $888 million in August, 1974, and the highest annual deficit was $6.4 billion in 1972.

U.S. trade now has been in deficit for 10 of the first 11 months of the year, and the overall deficit for the year is more than $5 billion.

Part of the November deficit was blamed on a big increase in petroleum imports to beat the increase in oil prices on Jan. 1. Part was also blamed on the slow growth of foreign economies, which reduced demand for U.S. goods.

A drop in exports of food and live animals was largely responsible for a 1-per-cent decline in exports in November to a total of slightly more than $9.6 billion. Imports rose 1 per cent to more than $10.5 billion.

Total food and animal exports were valued at just under $1.2 billion in November, down $309 million from October. Both corn and wheat exports were down sharply, the Commerce Department said.

Among imports in November, petroleum shipments rose $75 million to a total of more than $3 billion, and shipments of transportation equipment rose $135 million to $1.2 billion.

There also was a $71-million increase in clothing imports, to nearly $365 million. A Commerce Department spokesman said increased clothing purchases may have been the result of early ordering by stores for the Christmas season.

Also rising sharply in November were coffee imports, which increased $135 million to a total of $303 million.

The United States had a record trade surplus last year of nearly $10.4 billion and a surplus had been forecast for 1976.

To Be Announced Next Week

Carter Calls Tax Cut Likely In Economic Boost Program

ST. SIMONS ISLAND, Ga., Dec. 28 (AP).—President-elect Jimmy Carter said today that a tax cut is a "likely prospect" for inclusion in a broad program of economic stimulus that he plans to unveil next week.

Speaking with reporters outside his borrowed resort home here, Mr. Carter said that he plans an announcement by the end of next week on the outline of his economic package, including a range of likely price tags for the proposal.

While terming a tax-cut plan a likely prospect, Mr. Carter said that it nevertheless represents "a second priority with me after we make moves to put our people back to work." He said that he is firmly committed to a "work opportunity program."

Mr. Carter arrived here yesterday for a series of meetings with his new cabinet. After his arrival, he conferred for nearly four hours with his key economic advisers. Aides said that the session was held to consider "alternative approaches to job creation, tax reduction and reductions in government waste."

Mr. Carter said that the latest economic indicators had left him "fairly well encouraged" compared to a few weeks ago.

He reiterated that statement after the meeting, saying that he and his advisers also "focused on current economic trends, which seemed slightly more positive than we had earlier expected."

Previously, Mr. Carter had voiced concern that the economy was worse than he had thought during his campaign for the White House.

Mr. Carter said today that next week's announcement probably will include a range of costs for his economic program. But he cautioned that the total amount of stimulus he will favor might remain indefinite "even up to the last minute"—even as Congress considers the package. The total amount, he said, would hinge on whether or not the economy advances further or declines in the interim.

Before holding an informal meeting with all members of his cabinet and appointees of cabinet rank, Mr. Carter conferred with Gov. Hugh Carey of New York and Mayor Abraham Beame of New York City. After that session, he emerged with his visitors to declare: "Bankruptcy for New York City is not a viable alternative... We have eliminated that as a possibility for the future."

At the same time, Mr. Carter announced that Treasury Secretary-designate Michael Blumenthal will serve as his coordinator for efforts to ease the financial plight of New York City and other urban areas.

As the governor and mayor departed, Mr. Carter told them: "We're all partners together. Your constituents are my constituents."

Before the cabinet meeting began, reporters talked with Joseph Califano jr., named to head the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, who said that welfare reform probably will have to wait for significant economic improvement.

"It may be that the realization of substantial welfare reforms is related to a better economy," he said. "So, we've got to have economic growth and more money coming into the federal government."

At the same time, Secretary of Defense-designate Harold Brown said that because of inflation, a reduction in the Pentagon budget may not be achieved next year. "I don't see a reduction in military spending from present levels in constant dollars," he said.

Pravda Approves Carter Cabinet—But Cautiously

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—The Soviet Communist party daily, Pravda, today gave a cautious welcome to the Cabinet selected by President-elect Jimmy Carter.

"On the whole... the leading representatives of the new administration are capable, if they wish, of showing a well-pondered and realistic approach in considering international problems," commentator Sergei Vishnevsky wrote.

Some of the men, Pravda said, who in the past had "paid tribute" to the cold war, had now "partially revised their views in a spirit of realism."

The newspaper implied that it was referring to Cyrus Vance, who was nominated secretary of state, and national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

These two, Mr. Vishnevsky said, "support, although not without reservations, the continuation of the process of détente, and the search for constructive agreements with the U.S.S.R., above all, on the limitation of strategic arms."

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Blacks' Toll Rises to 26 At Cape Town

Police Are Reinforced In 2 Townships

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Police reinforcements moved into Cape Town from Pretoria tonight to help patrol black townships where 26 persons have been killed in continuing violence since the weekend. Thousands have fled the townships.

Most of the bloodshed was caused by fighting between Basa migrant workers from Transkei and residents of the Nyanga and Guguletu townships who supported calls by militant students for a "black Christmas" of racial mourning.

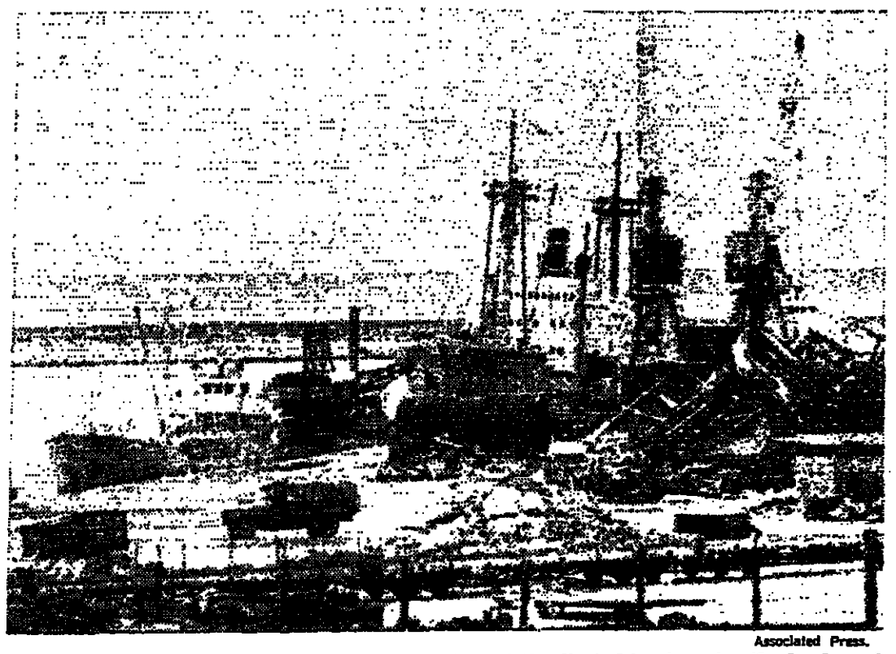
But a news agency, the South African Press Association, said that at least two blacks were killed by police gunfire in the Langa townships during the night after about 500 blacks attacked police vehicles with stones and bottles. The police would not comment.

In Pretoria, meanwhile, it was announced today that Mrs. Winnie Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, a jailed nationalist leader had been among four prisoners released from detention without trial. Another set free was a prize-winning black news photographer, Peter Magubane of the Rand Daily Mail. His pictures of rioting in Johannesburg's black township of Soweto earlier this year were widely published here and abroad.

Mrs. Mandela, generally regarded as the most influential black woman in the country, was released yesterday after four months' detention. She was set free under house arrest, confined to her home in Soweto from 5:30 p.m. to 6 a.m. and prevented from attending gatherings of more than four persons.

The two other prisoners released were Mrs. Oshadi Phataki, a regional director of the anti-apartheid Christian Institution of South Africa, and Mrs. Joyce Seroke, a civil rights campaigner.

More than 80 detainees were released last week in what was seen as a Christmas gesture by Justice Minister James Kruger.



Associated Press.

BACK IN BUSINESS—What were reportedly two of the first ships to enter the harbor of Beirut when it was opened after being closed by civil war unloading cargo at a quay still cluttered with wreckage from the fighting. Two cranes were working the ships.

Dismiss Arab Reports as Propaganda

Israeli Officials Doubt PLO Eases Enmity

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Recent reports from various corners of the Arab world that the Palestine Liberation Organization is softening its opposition to Israel's existence are being dismissed by Israeli officials and Foreign Ministry analysts as propaganda that is part of an overall Arab diplomatic strategy to project a more moderate image to the international community.

In the official Israeli view, the Arabs have mounted a drive aimed at convincing other nations, particularly the United States, that in their eagerness for renewed Middle East peace talks they are modifying their intransigence toward Israel.

The reports that the PLO mainstream is moving toward acceptance of a Palestinian state composed of lands captured by Israel during the 1967 war—the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza—are interpreted in some quarters as tacit signs of PLO recognition of Israel. But not here, at least not in government circles.

Terrorism a Tactic

Foreign Ministry officials and spokesmen say certain facts have been lost in the recent reports: the Palestinian covenant still calls for the dissolution of Israel; Yassir Arafat, the leader of the PLO, has not renounced terrorism as a tactic, and terrorist groups are still being organized on the West Bank.

According to Prof. Yehoshafat Harkabi, an Israeli expert on the Palestinians and a government adviser, 15 of the 33 articles in the PLO covenant call for the demise of Israel either explicitly or implicitly, and none of these were revised at recent PLO meetings.

Shlomo Avineri, director general of the Foreign Ministry, told a group of students in Beersheba yesterday that "without a basic and fundamental change in the Palestinian covenant, it cannot be expected that this moderation will be regarded, in Israel, as being any more than a tactical move."

Mr. Avineri added that it appeared as if Syria and Egypt were putting strong pressure on PLO leaders to move closer to the Syrian, Egyptian and Saudi Arabian initiative to adopt a more moderate posture, "but so far these efforts have not borne fruit."

Another View

The reports that the PLO is leaning toward acceptance of a West Bank-Gaza state are viewed as hopeful signs by some Israeli doves and leftists, but Israeli officials in policy-making positions see the situation differently.

Foreign Ministry analysts tend to view any Palestinian acceptance of such a state as an interlude in what they regard as the ultimate Palestinian commitment to the dismantling of Israel. These analysts also say that, based on their monitorings of Arab broadcasts, what Palestinians and Arab officials are saying in the West is not what they are telling people in the Arab countries.

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon of Israel reported at a Cabinet meeting Sunday that a few days ago a Damascus radio station said that at resumed negotiations, "the Arabs will submit to Israel an invoice that will include not only Jerusalem, Nablus, Gaza, Sinai and the Golan Heights, but Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jaffa and Nazareth."

Mr. Allon told the Cabinet, "Restoration of the rights of the people of Palestine and the liberation of Palestine have one implication—the elimination of Israel."

Protest in Gaza

GAZA, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Security forces dispersed today stone-throwing Arab women who blocked traffic here to protest the status of Arabs in Israeli jails.

It was the second day of demonstrations in sympathy with a hunger strike of prisoners held on terrorist changes at the jail in Ashkelon. The prisoners are demanding better food and treatment as prisoners of war.

Military prosecutors, meanwhile, charged five Arabs with planning to attack targets in Israel.

As the trial opened, the prosecution said the five apparently went astray and landed in a motorboat on a crowded Tel Aviv beach Sept. 27. The Arabs, who pledged not guilty, said they were fleeing a draft of Palestinians in Egypt to serve in the Lebanese civil war.

Clifford Describes Opposition To Truman's Stand on Israel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP).—President Harry Truman's chief political adviser confirmed today that the State Department tried in 1948 to subvert Truman's Middle East policy and prevent U.S. recognition of Israel.

Clark Clifford, special counsel to Truman and later secretary of defense under President Lyndon Johnson, said in a speech prepared for the American Historical Association convention:

"President Truman was deeply incensed at what he considered to be the consistent attitude of obstructionism on the part of the State Department to his policy toward Palestine."

The speech was Mr. Clifford's first public statement about the fight within Truman's administration over U.S. policy toward Israel in the years immediately following World War II.

Mr. Clifford's remarks were in answer to charges made then by officials such as Secretary of State George Marshall and others that Truman's pro-Israel stand was politically motivated.

In a meeting between Truman and Marshall in May, 1948—described in a volume of historical materials released by the State Department last month—Marshall told the president that if he recognized Israel it would be only for domestic political reasons and that he would have to vote against Truman in the election that autumn.

(It was generally known that the State Department opposed recognition of Israel on the ground that such a step would alienate the Arabs. The volume shows how Truman first went along with that view and then changed his mind.)

Subterfuge and Deception

Mr. Clifford presented claims of subterfuge, deception and omission by elements in the State Department during that time.

At the same time, Mr. Clifford said, State Department officials prepared a plan to strip Israel of large sections of land as Truman was promising Zionist leaders his full support for the boundaries laid out in a United Nations plan. When Truman found out, he was outraged, Mr. Clifford said, saying that the State Department plan was little more than a territorial ghetto.

Mr. Clifford intimated that the State Department was under the heavy influence of Britain, which controlled Palestine in 1948, and was traditionally biased toward the Arabs.

Examination Flushes Out Toilet Device

NORTH SMITHFIELD, R.I., Dec. 28 (AP).—After a year of looking into the backs of toilets, Nicholas Ludovici has found what he has been looking for.

Mr. Ludovici has filed for a patent on a device which he claims can save two gallons of water every time a toilet is flushed—a saving of about 40 per cent.

Such a saving could amount to billions of gallons of water each year, thereby lessening the pressure on water resources, he said yesterday.

The device, he said, is made of a rubberized compound and forms a protective collar around the outlet of the toilet, creating a dam that prevents some of the water from flowing out.

Rhodesia Will Try Swiss Missionary

EMMENSEE, Switzerland, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—A Swiss missionary priest, the Rev. Paul Egli, has been freed from preventive detention in Rhodesia and told he will face trial Jan. 10 on charges of aiding guerrillas, his missionary society said here.

Father Egli a member of the Roman Catholic Bethlehem Fathers, also faces charges of failing to report the presence of guerrillas, the Swiss-based society told a press conference at its headquarters here.

The society, which has 120 missionaries in Rhodesia, said Father Egli had been told to stay in the town of Gwelo, after being held in preventive detention for 30 days, and has also been forbidden to contact his parish. When he appears in court at Fort Victoria, he will be charged with 10 offenses under Rhodesia's security laws.

Roof Kills 7 in Karachi

KARACHI, Dec. 28 (AP).—Seven persons were crushed to death and 10 injured when the roof of a three-story building here collapsed

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New Malta President

VALLETTA, Dec. 28 (UPI).—The Maltese Parliament today elected Anton Buttigieg, 68, a poet, lawyer and politician, as the island nation's second President, succeeding Sir Anthony Mamo, who retired Saturday.

New Constitution Of Albania Bars Foreign Capital

VIENNA, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Albanian leader Enver Hoxha, underlining his country's isolationism, has presented it with a new Constitution barring foreign troops from its soil and prohibiting joint-venture deals with capitalist or Soviet-bloc states.

A speech to parliament, as reported by the Albanian news agency ATA, did not mention Albania's sole ally, China, with which relations have cooled since the death of Mao Tse-tung last September.

He made sharp attacks against the Soviet Union, and said the Constitution forbade Albanians to ask for foreign intervention. He said this was to deprive potential aggressors of an excuse to invade.

Last month Mr Hoxha accused eight former senior officials of plotting with foreign enemies to liquidate Albania's independence.

He said the Constitution barred "all concessions, establishment of companies and other foreign economic and financial institutions, or mixed enterprises with monopolies, capitalist, bourgeois and revisionist states."

Light Quakes Shake Italy, Yugoslavia

ANCONA, Italy, Dec. 28 (UPI).—A predawn earth tremor struck east-central Italy today, causing residents to flee their homes in panic but resulting in no damage or injuries officials said.

Yesterday, a medium-strength quake shook the Mostar area of Yugoslavia, 200 miles east of Ancona across the Adriatic, causing damage to buildings. No casualties were reported.

Thai Says Russia Has Built Missile Silos High in Laos

BANGKOK, Dec. 28 (AP).—A top Thai foreign policy expert says that intelligence reports show that the Soviet Union has built missile silos in the "high mountain area" of Laos. He says that the silos could be used to direct missiles against either China or Thailand.

The expert, Thanat Khoman, gave few details during a television talk yesterday and he did not indicate if any missiles had been installed in the silos. He cited "some intelligence reports" as also showing that the Russians have "many military facilities in the highlands of Laos."

Mr. Thanat is a former foreign minister and head of the Thai National Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee.

Pentagon and State Department spokesmen in Washington said that they knew nothing about any Soviet missile silos in Laos. They said that they would have no comment about the reports.

Rumors about Soviet missile facilities in Laos have circulated in Bangkok since last December, when Communists took over the country.

The rumors have been impossible to confirm. Some Western analysts here have been skeptical, saying that large-scale Soviet military involvement in Laos could lead to a confrontation with China.

Ramgoolam Forms Mauritius Coalition

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, Dec. 28 (AP).—Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Mauritius's only Prime Minister since this Indian Ocean island gained independence from Britain in 1968, yesterday announced a new political alliance to enable him to stay in power.

Sir Seewoosagur, 76, told a news conference his moderate Labor party intends to form a new government with the backing of the rightist Social Democratic party (PMSD).

1956 Speech Is Used

Regenerated Mao Talk Seen Key to Hua A

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Dec. 28 (WP).—By releasing a speech from its trove of unpublished Mao-Tse-tung works, the new Peking administration of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng appears to be trying to take China back to the quieter days of the mid-1950s.

The April 25, 1956, speech entitled "On the 10 major relationships" was distributed this week under red headlines in the People's Daily and was identified by Chinese leaders as a crucial subject for study.

It seems to make clear Mr. Hua's intention to return to the days of steady economic progress before Mao tied to communize the country overnight in the Great Leap Forward of the mid-1950s, and before the mass purges of the Cultural Revolution and the last few months since Mao's death.

The speech is perhaps the key document in Mr. Hua's effort to curtail Maoism while honoring Mao. It regenerates the Mao of 20 years ago, who supported wage increases and the use of Western technology, policies that the Chairman—or at least his closest disciples—turned against in the last years of his life.

Also importantly for China's current political crisis, the speech contains a lengthy section proposing clemency for counterrevolutionaries and Communist officials who have made mistakes.

Debate on Punishment

Mr. Hua appears to be in the middle of a debate over how harshly to punish followers of Mao's disgraced widow, Chiang Ching, and other leading radicals purged in October.

The official media have been sending conflicting signals to provincial officials now hunting down Mrs. Chiang's allies. In what the New China News Agency called an "important speech" Saturday night, Mr. Hua emphasized the need to "strengthen the party's unified leadership," a sign that the dispute over punishment of wrongdoers and other issues is continuing.

Although delivered 20 years ago to a meeting of the Communist party Politburo, the Mao speech—which was leaked to the West in an unauthorized Red Guard version in 1969—raised a number of issues that are still very much alive in China. A note attached to the end of the speech by the New China News Agency indicates that it is intended to have more than just historical interest.

Mao "set forth basic ideas about the general line of building Socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results, a line suited to the conditions of our country," the note said.

Economic Priorities

In his speech, Mao proposed a cut in military and administrative spending, saying, "Only with the faster growth of economic construction can there be more progress in defense construction." That may in part be an answer to China's ascendant army chiefs who are pushing for more funds.

Mao proposed in his speech the trimming of bureaucrats and allowing local government offices and factories some leeway to make decisions on local matters. Because of threats from imperialists and counterrevolutionaries, the "dictatorship of the proletariat cannot but be highly coercive," but democratic non-Communist parties in China ought to be allowed to continue to function, Mao said.

He noted with approval that wages at the time of his speech had just gone up. Chinese workers have been complaining in recent years of the lack of any further general increase since the mid-1950s, and Mr. Hua is believed to be sympathetic to them.

As for counterrevolutionaries, Mao said that if someone "should throw a bomb into this building" he ought to be executed, but bad elements in the party or government following wrong policies should not be killed—a statement that appears to apply now to Mrs. Chiang and her followers.

The full text of Mr. Hua's speech Saturday has not yet been released, although the news agency report on it revealed few surprises.

Mr. Hua did say, for the first time, that the purge of Mrs. Chiang and her cohorts occurred "without firing a single shot or shedding a drop of blood" had been reported. It of Mao allied with and some security been killed.

The report of Mr. also countered rum cal troubles for P Wu Teh. Mr. Wu the meeting, listed place in the hierarc



United Press

Youth organization delegates cheering Chinese Communist chairman Hua

Before Court Rules on Jailed Communist

Madrid Reply to Carrillo Appeal Is Aw

MADRID, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Despite new optimism today that jailed Communist party secretary-general Santiago Carrillo would be granted provisional freedom, government sources said that judicial procedures would put off the possibility for at least one day and probably more.

Mr. Carrillo, 62, yesterday appealed charges against him of illegal association, arguing that Spanish Communists are independent of Moscow and want democracy.

Today there were new reports of imminent freedom for Mr. Carrillo and the seven other Communist leaders arrested with him. But the sources pointed out that once an indictment is appealed, the prosecution has 48 hours in which to file a reply to the appeal.

The Public Order Court, a tribunal founded in the Franco era, will then make its ruling.

With Mr. Carrillo and his stand-in, Simon Sanchez Montero, both in Carabanchel Prison, the Communist seat on the opposition "Commission of Nine" negotiating team was occupied tonight by Jose Sandoval, a member of the party's executive committee.

The democratic opposition chose the nine-member commission to negotiate with Premier Adolfo Suarez's government a widening of democratic freedoms and regulations for the 1977 elections.

At tonight's meeting, its third, the commission was to get a report from Socialist leader Enrique Tierno Galvan and Catalan Social Democrat Jordi Jujol on their meeting with Mr. Suarez last week, when they formally requested negotiations.

According to government officials, Mr. Suarez has refused to negotiate directly with Communists.

In an editorial, newspaper El Pais while the participa Communist represents negotiations is compl fied, the Communists insist on forcing the democratization of t is at stake.

In the latest devel a shake-up of la commanders, the new the paramilitary Civ Lt. Gen. Antonio Iba officially took over h ceremonies attended b premier for military a the interior minister.

Gen. Prieto said in "We must keep ourse united in discipline wh us immune to any a division." He promis energetically against discipline

Seoul Lifts News Ban, Tells Nation of U.S. Bribe Scandal

SEOUL, Dec. 28 (NYT).—The South Korean government for the first time gave full disclosure today to the U.S. congressional bribery scandal in which many of its agents are said to have been involved. A formal government report on the case was submitted to the National Assembly this morning.

In briefing the Korean legislators, Premier Choi Kyu Hah repeated his earlier position that the government here is in no way linked with Tongsun Park. Mr. Park, a Korean businessman based in Washington, is said to have been a conduit for up to $1 million in bribes and gifts given to U.S. congressmen each year.

The government said that since Mr. Park, now in London, is a resident of the United States, he could be punished, if found guilty, under American laws. The report gave a strong impression that the government here would not give him legal assistance or back him with diplomatic initiatives.

The Premier said that much of the U.S. reports linking the scandal with President Park Chung Hee have been distorted and misleading. He said that no meetings had taken place at President Park's official mansion to discuss the bribery scheme against U.S. congressmen.

At the same time, a Foreign Ministry statement said that negotiations were still under way to interview a top Korean agent who has defected to the FBI. Charging that Kim Sang Keun, the agent, has been held against his will, representatives of the Korean Embassy in Washington have sought to see and talk to him inside their office. This proposal has been rejected by the State Department.

In a related case, the Premier's statement said that South Korea was closing the book on controversial reports of U.S. bugging of the official mansion of President Park. It said the government has decided to accept U.S. assurances that such bugging had never taken place.

The U.S. reports have indicated that much of the information allegedly linking President Park to the scandal was collected from electronic eavesdropping against Mr. Park's Blue House by U.S. intelligence agents.

Nearly four months after the scandal reports were first published in Washington, the South Korean press was today permitted for the first time to report on the case.

All Korean papers gave the story banner headlines.

Bilandic Chosen To Be Temporary Mayor of Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP).—Michael Bilandic, a lawyer who is little known but has considerable influence at City Hall, was chosen temporary mayor today to succeed the late Richard Daley.

Mr. Bilandic, alderman of Mr. Daley's 11th Ward, was elected with only token resistance at a special City Council meeting, in accordance with a deal worked out in the wheeling and dealing that has gone on among the city's Democratic leaders since Mr. Daley, 74, died of a heart attack Dec. 20.

Mr. Bilandic's election was assured after black Alderman Wilson Frost, president pro-tempore of the council, withdrew from contention. Mr. Frost, who had the support of a broad coalition of black community and political leaders, was rewarded with the chairmanship of the Finance Committee, considered the second most powerful post in city government.

Mr. Bilandic was nominated by Alderman Edward Vrdolyak, a leader of younger regular Democrats. The candidate was praised by Vito Marzullo, an old-line close ally of both Mr. Daley and Mr. Bilandic, and by other regulars.

Mr. Bilandic has said he will not be a candidate in a special election to fill the 2 1/2 years left in Mr. Daley's term. That election must be held within six months.

6 Hurt at Indonesia Mass

MEDAN, Indonesia, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Hand grenades were thrown into a Roman Catholic church during a Christmas Day mass, wounding eight persons, police at this north Sumatran capital said.

North Korea Names New Chief Policeman

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Li Jin Su, a veteran police official and prosecutor, has been named North Korea's procurator-general, making him the country's top law enforcement officia, Pyongyang radio said in a broadcast heard in Tokyo.

Mr. Li replaces Chong Dong Chol, who was "released so he could perform other duties," Pyongyang radio said. The nature of Mr. Chong's new assignment was not disclosed. He had been serving as procurator-general at least since December, 1972.

Dassault Said to Seek Suit Against Le Point

PARIS, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—French aviation industrialist Marcel Dassault has decided to sue the weekly newsmagazine Le Point for 100 million francs (about $20 million) in libel damages, the French radio reported last night.

The action concerned a series of articles about former Dassault accountant Hervé de Vathaire who has alleged that Mr. Dassault, 84, and his companies were involved in major tax frauds.

Carter Plans SALT Review

(Continued from Page 1)

Jordan's King Hussein, are among the other Middle Eastern leaders who would have an important role in a comprehensive settlement. Representatives of Palestinian groups—including the Palestine Liberation Organization, which the United States has refused to deal with so far—would also play a major role in any settlement.

Mr. Carter's relations with the Arab world are likely to be affected by his attitude and that of Congress regarding legislation aimed at blocking U.S. participation in the Arab boycott of Israel. A strong anti-boycott measure passed both House and Senate in the past session, but was stopped short of final passage at the urging of Ford administration officials concerned about U.S.-Arab relations.

Mr. Carter sharply criticized Mr. Ford and attacked the Arab boycott in strong terms during the campaign. He repeated his attack on Dec. 16 in a message to the American Jewish Congress, declaring that "there is no room in the international area" for "foreign discrimination" against Americans "on grounds of their race, their religion or the countries with which they trade."

U.S. Loan In Portug

(Continued from P

bly to defend the lir ment plan, said today emergency loan did next month, the g would be forced to ta unpopular and econom ruptive measures.

Various Measur

He listed some of the in an interview: the sal the rationing of food a leum products (Portug all of its oil and half of cutting of general impo tailment of remittance as a major reduction investments planned fo social welfare and the new jobs.

Mr. Soares has warne edly that Portugal's you racy is dependent on recovery.

It is widely agreed t Socialist government is is no viable democratic tive and the way would to the creation of an a rian regime, either Comm of the right.

Hordes of Ra Consuming F Crop in Venez

CALABOZO, Venezuela (NYT).—Ravenous field consuming as much of th Venezuelan rice crop reach the tables of ca according to farmers her

The assault by the ra rats in the rice fields b Guarico Reservoir, which ly produce half of the Ve supply, has been called tional calamity. The r their weight in rice each

The losses have force zuela to import 80,000 me of rice, adding to food, that include sugar, whea sorghum and oil seeds 1974, Venezuela was a porter.

No one is quite sure w rats have appeared in suc bers. The farmers are usi son, which is killing 10,0 a week on some farms. Th are putting up plastic around the fields. Som control experts have p that sterilization pills be control the birth rate of t

But this could be dan The poison is already ki lot of hawks, foxes and that are the natural preda the rats. "Sterilization co ish off the natural specie and affect the cattle," w said.

8. Your good news.
(A good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.



هكذا من الأصل

Ford Rejects Atlantic Air Route Shifts

Cites Foreign Policy In Refusing CAB

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (UPI). —Citing "*foreign policy reasons*," President Ford has rejected a Civil Aeronautics Board decision making changes in the overseas routes of major U.S. airlines.

Mr. Ford's disapproval of the changes in overseas flights came in a letter dated Dec. 24 and released today by the CAB, which said it had "no comment at this time."

The President approved another CAB decision extending the authority of supplementary airlines to provide charter and cargo services to new foreign points.

Mr. Ford said that he was returning the board's decision in the so-called transatlantic route proceeding because some foreign governments "are presently dissatisfied" with bilateral agreements governing international air travel.

The CAB decision, designed in large part to help restore the profitability of Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines, would have provided flights to Europe from many U.S. cities that now lack direct overseas service.

New Decision

In his letter, Mr. Ford said that the CAB should come up with a new decision by Sept. 1 of next year that would be more acceptable to other nations.

The board, he said, should *come up with* a transatlantic route system that "will best serve the long-term interests of the public, the financial strength and competitiveness of our private United States flag carriers, and overall United States international aviation policy."

He said that it was "particularly important" that U.S. flag carriers "be viable, their routes be economic."

Pan Am and TWA have suffered heavy deficits in recent years.

Mr. Ford said that the board should come up with a decision dealing with "the need for service" to Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

The CAB is not likely to hold new hearings until after President-elect Jimmy Carter takes office next month. It could, if it wished, submit the original decision to Mr. Carter without changes.

U.S. May Resume Swine-Flu Shots For Elderly, Ill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (WP). —There is a chance that swine-flu inoculations will be resumed for "at least" the elderly and the chronically ill, the persons at highest risk if flu strikes, Dr. Theodore Cooper, the U.S. government's top physician, said yesterday.

He has asked the government's Advisory Panel on Immunization —the group that first recommended national swine-flu vaccination and also agreed to its suspension—to consider restarting the program.

At a tomorrow the group will weigh the evidence that led to the Dec. 16 suspension—a concentration of cases of sometimes paralytic Guillain-Barre disease in persons who had been vaccinated.

"We still don't know whether or not there is a connection between the vaccine and Guillain-Barre," Dr. Cooper said in an interview.

"It is true that there are more cases in the vaccinated than in the nonvaccinated, but it's also true that the reporting of cases *has probably been more reliable* in the vaccinated.

"At any rate, there is no real indication that there are any *more* Guillain-Barre cases in persons over 65. The heaviest concentration is still in persons from 25 to 64 years old. And *we're heading into the season* where there's more chance of influenza, which always hits the elderly hardest."

Firestone Urged To Sue Ex-Aide

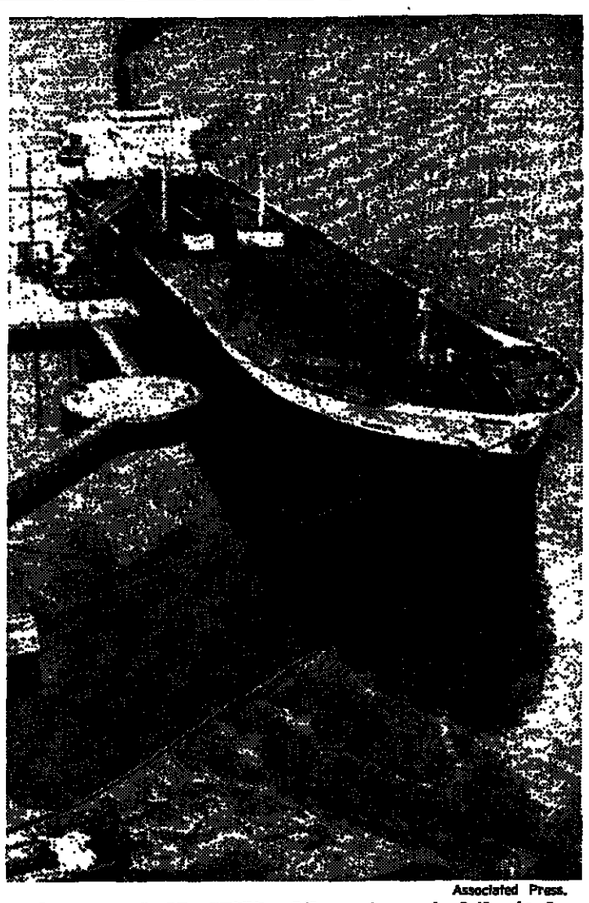
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP). —The Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. is being urged to take legal action to recover from its former chief financial officer part of a $1.6-million fund used for illegal or questionable political payments.

The recommendation by a special audit committee followed an examination of company records. The committee report said the special fund was controlled by Robert Beasley, who resigned as Firestone's chief financial officer earlier this year.

The special audit was conducted as part of a settlement of a civil suit brought in June against the company, Mr. Beasley and former board chairman Raymond Firestone by the Securities and Exchange Commission. It disclosed that about $625,000 remained unaccounted for, adding that the monies apparently went through Beasley-controlled accounts.

Drug Plot Beaten

ANTWERP, Belgium, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Seven Africans have been charged with trying to smuggle nearly 500 kilos of hashish into Belgium inside tom-toms, police here said. The drugs are worth about 7 million Belgian francs ($180,000).



Associated Press.

ANOTHER U.S. OIL SPILL—Oil pouring out of the tanker Olympic Games, moored at Marcus Hook, Pa., has left a 20-mile stain in the Delaware River south of Philadelphia.

Captain of Sunken Oil Tanker Blames Faulty Gyrocompass

By William Claiborne

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (WP).—The captain of the sunken tanker *Argo Merchant, which spilled* 7.6 million gallons of oil off the New England coast, said yesterday that his gyrocompass was awry and that he had not obtained an accurate celestial fix on his position for 15 hours before he went aground on Dec. 15.

George Papadopoulos, the Greek master of the Liberian flag ship, said that he was steering the vessel by a relatively primitive magnetic compass when it grounded and subsequently foundered in heavy seas on shoals 27 miles *southeast of Nantucket* Island.

Mr. Papadopoulos said that sextant sightings had been taken a half four before the grounding, but that because of the darkness at that hour, he "had no trust in them." The ship's last accurate solar fix, he said, was made at 2:30 p.m. the day before the wreck.

The Argo Merchant, he testified, was not equipped with long-range electronic navigation equipment.

Mr. Papadopoulos's testimony was taken in a deposition at U.S. District Court here in connection with a counter lawsuit filed by the owners of the Argo Merchant, the Thebes Shipping Co., seeking to limit its liability in the accident—the worst oil spill off U.S. coasts.

$60-Million Suit

The shipowners and its principal *officers are being sued for* $60 million by a coalition of Cape Cod fishermen, who claim that the spill resulted from negligence. *Civil actions have also* been filed by the Northeast Petroleum Co., purchasers of the oil cargo that was bound from Venezuela to Massachusetts, and by a collective of fishermen of George Bank, off the Massachusetts coastline.

At the hearing, Mr. Papadopoulos, said that his crew took sextant sightings at 5:30 a.m. the day of the grounding, but that he had doubts about the accuracy of the reading and decided to wait until it was lighter. The ship ran aground at 6 a.m., he said.

When asked whether the grounding could be attributed to the faulty gyroscope, Mr. Papadopoulos replied, "Yes, that's possible. It probably was."

No Criminal Charges

Stephen Rosenfeld, assistant Massachusetts attorney general, said yesterday that his state is considering filing a lawsuit against the shipping company, but that his office has no plans of filing criminal charges.

Mr. Rosenfeld said that a Massachusetts lawsuit, if filed, may seek damages as high as $200 million.

Under the U.S. Water Pollution Act, the Thebes Shipping Co. is liable for cleaning costs of $100 per metric ton up to a limit of $14 million. However, the ceiling may be lifted if negligence is proven.

The oil slick was pushed to within 19 miles of Nantucket Sunday by a southerly wind, but an abrupt change in wind directions pushed it back out to sea where it remained, according to the Coast Guard.

Spill in River

GLOUSTER CITY, N.J., Dec. 28 (AP).—The grounding yesterday of the Liberian tanker Olympic Games during a docking maneuver on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River has created a 20-mile oil slick which could soil some beaches and harm wildlife, the Coast Guard said today.

Kenneth Wyman, Coast Guard captain of the port of Philadelphia, said that creeks on both the New Jersey and Pennsylvania sides of the river have been rimmed with booms to protect them against the 134,000-gallon crude-oil spill.



UPI.

Capt. George Papadopoulos

886th Cosmos Aloft

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (UPI).—The Soviet Union yesterday launched the 886th satellite in its Cosmos series, according to Tass.

'Top Priority' Probe Stirred By Killing of Bald Eagle in U.S.

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT).—An American bald eagle with an 84-inch wingspan, one of possibly fewer than 100 of its species in the Northeast, was shot and killed on a rural byway on Long Island two weeks ago, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported yesterday.

The eagle, a representative of an endangered species *that has been the nation's symbol for nearly 200 years, was* slain on Dec. 13 on a farm east of Watermill, N.Y., near Bridgehampton, by two men with a shotgun who left their prey and fled in a car when spotted.

The Interior Department's Wildlife Service and the National Wildlife Federation posted rewards of up to $3,000 for information leading to the slayers' arrest and conviction.

The killing of a bald or golden eagle is punishable by up to a year's imprisonment and a fine of up to $5,000.

Dennis Crouch, special agent in the Wildlife Service office at Lawrence, N.Y., which is investigating the incident, said, "This is a top priority case. Anybody who can furnish any information—no matter how slight—we'd appreciate it very much."

There are probably fewer than 250 nesting pairs of bald eagles in the United States, Mr. Crouch said, noting that nesting pairs rather than actual numbers are statistically more important in terms of survival.

Soviet Bloc A Tough Sell For U.S. Firms

Long and Expensive Negotiations Required

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Every working day, some American gets in touch with the U.S. Embassy here to ask what the prospects are for doing business in Eastern Europe.

Some of the callers are old-timers who want to compare notes with the East-West trade information service of the embassy. Others would like to make money in the Soviet bloc but do not know how to go about it.

Embassy officials and private experts and consultants tell those interested in East-West exchanges that they must be prepared — and have the resources—to conduct negotiations with Communist bureaucrats for years.

That usually requires numerous visits to official buildings in Warsaw, Prague, Bucharest and other East European capitals. It requires infinite patience and the capacity for innumerable cups of coffee and glasses of vodka, barack, slivovitz or some other brandy.

Business Slowed

The euphoria with which the opportunities of East-West trade were viewed only a few years ago has considerably abated. Recession and inflation in the West, internal economic difficulties in the countries of the Soviet bloc, the world energy crunch, bad harvests and other factors have slowed business between Communists and capitalists.

Experts on East-West trade here *insist that to have success* "you need staying power." For a newcomer, as a rule of thumb, it takes at least two years to clinch a first substantial deal.

Frequent personal contacts with key officials of the foreign trade banks and other state agencies in East European countries are indispensable. Continual market research, participation in Soviet-bloc industrial and trade fairs, good lawyers and a strong credit line also are necessary.

Right now, East-West transactions are hampered by the mounting foreign indebtedness of Communist countries, which *makes it more difficult, and* more costly, for them to obtain further hard-currency loans.

Still Interested

But the East-West trade coordinator of the Chase Manhattan Bank in Vienna, Alfred Apponyi, said in a recent interview: "We continue to be interested in credits for Eastern Europe if they meet our criteria. They *must be negotiated in direct* talks between the foreign trade banks in Eastern Europe and Chase. We prefer project credits—as *distinct from less* specifically defined financing credits—with the possibility for us to examine projects through our own experts as to technical feasibility and economic viability."

Some Soviet-bloc countries, Poland for instance, now agree to having foreign experts make on-site inspections of projects for which Western financing has been requested.

The Vienna affiliate of Chase Manhattan is one of more than 100 U.S. or U.S.-related organizations with offices in Vienna that are active in East-West trade.

They range in size from the regional office of International Business Machines, with a staff of more than 200 persons, to desk-space operations.

Bureaucratic Hurdles

A leading consultant said: "I advise American companies not to go into Eastern markets just because last year's sales figures were bad and they feel they have to drum up new business. Eastern markets and contacts have to be developed over years. Eventually, when you have taken all the bureaucratic hurdles, be sure to write a strong, good contract. This needs expensive legal expertise. The small guy just hasn't a chance."

All deals must be cleared by the foreign trade agency of the Communist government, and usually also by such bureaucratic citadels as the council of ministers, the state planning committee and the ministries of technology, finance and foreign trade.

It helps if a proposed sale is for a high-priority project that is featured in the current five-year plan of the prospective buyer's country.

Sen. Taft Acts to Give Successor Advantage

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28 (AP).—Sen. Robert Taft jr., R-Ohio, said today that he is leaving the Senate ahead of time in hopes that an early appointment of Democrat Howard Metzenbaum will give Ohio a possible advantage in committee appointments.

Sen. Taft, who was defeated by Mr. Metzenbaum after serving one term, said he intends to leave the Senate at the close of business today rather than wait until Jan. 3, when his term would normally end. He said he has asked Ohio's Gov. James Rhodes *to appoint Mr. Metzenbaum* immediately, although Senate Democrats have indicated that seniority will not be the only criteria for preferred committee appointments.



Associated Press.

FIRST FAMILY-ELECT, THIRD GENERATION—Rosalynn Carter, wife of President-elect Jimmy Carter, holding their grandson Jason as Carter family arrived for working vacation at St. Simons Island, Ga.

In Selecting the Cabinet

Mondale, as Promised, Serves As Major Adviser to Carter

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (NYT) —From all indications, Sen. Walter Mondale has had an important impact on the selection of President-elect Jimmy Carter's cabinet, and if that pattern continues he may become the most influential Vice-President in the history of the modern presidency.

Sources with knowledge of the Carter-Mondale relationship said that Mr. Mondale would be "the senior adviser" in the White House, the man Mr. Carter would look to for advice unbiased by parochial department interests.

The sources said that Mr. Mondale was the key *factor* in Mr. Carter's choice of the new secretaries of agriculture and of health, education and welfare—Bob Bergland and Joseph Califano jr. The sources said that Mr. Carter had offered him direct responsibility for any program he wanted and they cited Mr. Carter's statement last week that the Vice-President would be his top staff person and would receive the same briefings and reports as the President.

The word is that Mr. Mondale and his aides could not ask for anything more. Yet, there is anxiety in the Mondale camp.

Mr. Mondale and his aides are said to be mindful of the traditional powerlessness of his position but they are said to think that things will be different this time.

Chemical Reaction

The sources noted that Mr. Carter *recognizes that he needs* Mr. Mondale's knowledge of Washington. But, far more important, they said, Mr. Carter *believes in personal chemistry* and feels he has this chemistry with Mr. Mondale. "Jimmy is always saying how close he feels to Frita," a source noted.

But Mr. Mondale and his aides have been acting as if personal chemistry and confidence were fragile things. The senator has refused to be interviewed until the new year and his aides are reluctant to talk to reporters, especially about details of the Carter-Mondale relationship.

The Mondale strategy seems to *be to avoid publicity and to fade* into the background—except when Mr. Carter chooses to put him in the foreground—in the expectation of being able to develop real power behind the scenes. The aim is to convince Mr. Carter that his Vice-President is loyal and not a political threat.

On the Platform

Mr. Carter has gone out of his way to give Mr. Mondale a role that is considered to be unprecedented. Publicly, he has credited Mr. Mondale with being a major adviser on appointments and has had him on the platform when he introduced his cabinet officers.

Sources said that Mr. Mondale succeeded in making Rep. Bergland the only real candidate for secretary of agriculture, and fought hard and well for Mr. Califano to be named secretary of health, education and welfare. They also said that Mr. Carter gave Mr. Mondale primary responsibility in putting together the team lists for Treasury secretary and the heads of the Council of Economic Advisers and the Office of Management and Budget.

Mr. Mondale was also given a major role as a conduit to leaders in labor, black groups and Congress in soliciting names and getting reactions to them.

It could not be learned what position Mr. Mondale took on two of the more controversial names considered for the cabinet—John Dunlop and James Schlesinger. On these men, Mr. Mondale was clearly pressured by his friends in labor and the liberal community.

Broad Outlook Sought

All reports are that Mr. Carter wants Mr. Mondale to be as comfortable and as useful as possible. The sources said that the two men had agreed that Mr. Mondale should not get tied down organizing particular programs but *should maintain a broad* outlook.

They added, however, that Mr. Mondale had expressed a special interest in overseeing federal programs against crime.

Perhaps most important, Mr. Carter has indicated that Mr. Mondale's office will be in the White House, right next to his own, rather than across the alleyway in the old Executive Office Building where vice-presidents have traditionally been lodged. This would underline Mr. Carter's pledge to make him "my top staff person."

Ford Is Studying Broader Amnesty But Is Skeptical

VAIL, Colo., Dec. 28 (WP).—*President Ford* said yesterday that he is considering giving amnesty to Vietnam war draft evaders and deserters, but he later cautioned newsmen against concluding that he would change his present opposition to such action.

Mr. Ford said he had promised to review the issue because of a request made by Jane Hart, widow of U.S. Sen. Philip Hart, who died Sunday of cancer. But when a reporter asked Mr. Ford last night if he was serious about granting across-the-board amnesty, the President replied: "Oh no, I just said that at the request o her I would look at it."

Mr. Ford said that when he telephoned Mrs. Hart to express condolences, "I said is there anything I can do. She said she would like to ask if I could extend amnesty across the board, and I said I would look into it."

The President's system, in which draft evaders performed some alternative service in return for amnesty, attracted applications from only 21,723 persons of a total of 106,472 known to be eligible.

Mr. Ford indicated yesterday that his basic thinking on the amnesty issue has not changed despite his promise to review the *issue. He referred to his limited-*amnesty plan as "a good program."

Strike Set Tomorrow At French Ski Lifts

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP).—Union leaders today ordered 8,000 French ski-lift workers to strike Thursday, for up to 24 hours, at the height of the year-end ski season, to back demands on wages and working conditions.

They did not spell out how individual ski resorts would be affected by the action. Union demands include a minimum *monthly wage of 2,000 francs* ($400), shorter working hours and job security.

6. Somebody's birthday.
(A good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Center for Dope Exports to U.S.

City in Mexico Is Terrorized By Heroin Traffickers' Wars

By Alan Riding

CULIACAN, Mexico, Dec. 28 (NYT).—"People carry a submachine gun here as calmly as they might carry an umbrella anywhere else," a local businessman said. "Almost everyone in Culiacan is armed. We get shootouts every day, people are assaulted: it's all *normal for us.*"

Since Culiacan became Mexico's heroin-producing center, this traditionally tranquil agricultural city *has turned into a city of gang* warfare, police corruption and general lawlessness.

"Just last night there was a *half*-hour gun battle down by the river," the businessman went on. "One man was killed, but his body had gone by the time the police arrived. *Of course, the police* always arrive late."

But the forced nonchalance many adopt toward the chronic violence is beginning to evaporate. A wave of kidnappings and rapes of young girls by gangsters trafficking in heroin has produced a *public outcry and the army is to* intervene forcefully to restore law and order.

'This Fear . . . Tension'

"The army should move in immediately," said Pedro Gutierrez Ramirez, manager of the Sinaloa State Businessmen's Center. "People can't live forever in this fear, in this tension. There isn't a night without the sound of machine guns being fired."

Sinaloa State, in the northwest of Mexico, has traditionally been an important marijuana-growing region. But since 1970 it has also been the country's main region devoted to the growth of opium poppies, with Culiacan the center for hundreds of small laboratories converting opium gum into heroin for smuggling into the United States. Sinaloa is said now to produce more than half the heroin consumed in the United States.

The first outbreaks of serious violence early in the 1970s were *limited to disputes between gangs* of traffickers in the Tierra Blanca slums, where most laboratories were situated. But since then, *gang warfare has spread across* this ugly, sprawling city.

The traffickers drive without licenses or number plates in huge limousines smuggled in from the United States, use the city streets like racetracks, wear pistols or carry submachine guns in public with impunity, kidnap women and threaten parents who dare to report the crimes.

Good Marksmen

The gunmen are considered good marksmen. The victims of battles on crowded streets are invariably members of other gangs.

Visitors to Culiacan are warned not to sound the horns of their cars impatiently if other cars are slow to move off from traffic lights or are otherwise blocking the road. "Someone is quite likely to jump out and put a pistol to your head," a shopkeeper said. "Recently, an offended trafficker jumped from his car and shot out the four tires of a car that sounded its horn."

The night life of Culiacan is also dominated by the heroin traffickers who swager into clubs without bothering to hide their guns. "You can hardly expect the cloakroom girls to ask them to hang up their submachine guns and take a numbered ticket," the shopkeeper said. "So we locals don't go out at night nowadays."

*The number of killings in Sina-*loa rose from 770 in 1970 to 1,773 in 1975. The state's murder rate last year was one for every 869 *inhabitants and this year in Cul-*iacan alone the average is 1.7 a day.

Shortage of Gum

Law-enforcement efforts are hampered by the amount of money generated by Sinaloa's heroin traffic—according to some estimates, $800 million a year. "How do you expect a local cop who earns $200 a month not to take a bribe," asked one official, "particularly when the alternative may be death?"

The federal judicial police, who have made some progress in destroying marijuana and opium-poppy plantations, say that the recent surge of violence here in Culiacan *stems partly from the* shortage of opium gum among the gangs.

Carlos Aguilar Garza, who coordinates *the federal* anti-drug campaign in Sinaloa, said: "They're doing our work for us by killing each other. But we can't stop the violence. Investigation of murder is a matter of local and not federal jurisdiction."

But because city and state policemen have families that can suffer reprisals, the local authorities turn a blind eye to most of the violence. Even Sinaloa's governor, Alfonso Calderon, had complained that Culiacan's reputation for violence was being exaggerated.

But after the latest wave of kidnapping of young girls—15 cases have been reported so far in December—Mr. Calderon joined those urging the army to step in to solve the problem. Until now, the army has only occasionally set roadblocks at night in the city to search for illegal weapons.

U.S. Envoy Russia Bound

TEL AVIV, Dec. 28 (UPI).—U.S. ambassador Malcolm Toon left Israel yesterday to assume his new post as head of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Zambia Expels UNITA Members, Newspaper Says

LUSAKA, Zambia, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—The government has ordered officials of UNITA, one of two pro-Western liberation movements defeated in the Angolan civil war, to leave the country, the Times of Zambia said.

The newspaper, owned by the ruling United National Independence party, quoted Home Affairs Minister Aaron Milner as saying the decision had been made in accordance with the Organization of African Unity charter.

The charter does not allow member states to harbor groups fighting against the legal government of other OAU nations, Mr. Milner was quoted as saying.

UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) was defeated by the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola but has since started a guerrilla campaign against the government.

In September, Zambia and Angola agreed to exchange ambassadors and establish a joint body to study their relations, following Zambia's recognition of the former Portuguese colony in April.

Mr. Milner was also quoted as saying that some 800 Angolan refugees entered Zambia last week, bringing the total to about 16,000.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Wednesday, December 29, 1976 *

A New Beginning: Space

Space exploration has become so relatively non-controversial that it played practically no role in last fall's presidential campaign. But the national consensus that this activity is worthwhile and should be continued does not mean that it presents no problems or opportunities for the new Carter administration.

On the contrary, not since the days when John F. Kennedy lived in the White House has a U.S. president been faced with the need to make such fundamental decisions for the future of the space program as Mr. Carter will find on his agenda.

Two factors create the policy issues for the Carter administration in space. The first is the virtual completion—brilliant completion—of the national space program decided upon in the 1950s.

American astronauts have landed on the moon, explored it, collected rock and soil samples and returned safely to earth. An even larger number of unmanned American rockets—Mariners, Vikings, Pioneers—have carried instruments to the surface or the neighborhood of the moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars and even Jupiter.

Far more information about the solar system has been obtained in the past decade than in all earlier history. Earth-orbiting satellites have been put to work successfully for the most diverse purposes—from providing cheap, reliable global telephone, radio and television communication to forecasting the weather, estimating the harvests, prospecting for natural resources and helping to keep the peace by providing essential intelligence information. All these great accomplishments were essentially planned in the early and mid-1960s, and then carried out these past ten years.

* * *

Now, in 1976, there is no really comprehensive long-range national space program, even as each day brings closer the next revolutionary change in American space capabilities. In 1979 or 1980, if all goes on schedule, the space shuttle will go into orbital flight and then return to earth. This will begin the era in which space vehicles will be reusable for multiple missions, as are airplanes today. The revolution in economics of space travel that this accomplishment will bring has not yet been comprehended by most Americans. The experts understand, however, that in the 1980s and afterward the economic and technological possibilities in space will bear the same relationship to present capabilities as, in civil aviation, the current era of the 747 and DC-10 has to the time of the DC-3.

The great opportunity of the Carter administration these next four years is to map out the optimal exploitation of the new space technology for the rest of this century, at least in major outline. The vast range of choices must be surveyed and priorities chosen. It will be essential for Washington to consult with other interested governments—including the Soviet Union, of course—and with both domestic and foreign private corporations.

Should there be some grand major objective—say, a manned round trip to and landing on Mars in the 1990s or creation of the first permanent human settlement on the moon—to play a role analogous to the Apollo project? To what extent can space contribute economically to the welfare of humanity by providing a new domain for activities as different as precision manufacture, the collection of solar energy for transmission to earth, and tourism—to name but three of the many possibilities. How much of the future national and international space effort should be devoted to advancing the interests of basic scientific research—for example, by orbiting large optical and radio telescopes to study the universe?

* * *

The era of space exploration began in an atmosphere of fierce competition engendered by a raging ideological and military cold war. For all the gains that initial situation made possible, it is far safer for all people on earth that there have been beginnings, in a small but important way, in space cooperation between Washington and Moscow.

The new range of capabilities opened up by the space shuttle will extend still further, and enormously, the possibility for mutually advantageous cooperation in space among all interested nations. Not the least of the potential contributions the Carter administration can make in the next four years will be to formulate a space program that will help bring together the capabilities of as many nations as possible for the benefit of mankind.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Gilmore Case

Just when you have come to believe that there is no way for the Gary Gilmore story to get any more grotesque, somebody—more often than not, Mr. Gilmore himself—finds a way. Just before his second attempt at suicide, Mr. Gilmore asked the sentencing judge to order him executed very soon. When that request was denied, he said he would seek immediate release from prison. There is a lack of consistency there, if Mr. Gilmore believes himself to be guilty and wishes to pay the penalty as soon as possible, because each new legal maneuver may well delay the execution even more. Meanwhile, the State of Utah is moving to block low-level helicopter flights over the outdoor execution site in order to prevent live television coverage. Offstage, there is an unseemly scramble for Mr. Gilmore's most negotiable asset—his life story. Inevitably there will be books, and probably a motion picture or a television spectacular and so we are going to hear about him for a long time.

For what could be the ultimate twist in this grim tale, we would like to suggest, in necessarily hypothetical terms, one way it could all turn out: some time after Mr. Gilmore is shot by a firing squad, the Utah Supreme Court or the U.S. Supreme Court holds unconstitutional the statute under which he was sentenced. His heirs then file a suit against various Utah officials for monetary damages based on the claim that he was wrongfully killed. Do they win? Given what has already happened, who knows? Is this fanciful? A footnote in the opinion of Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White suggests just such a scenario. Justice White pointed out that the purported waiver of constitutional rights would not necessarily be a defense under Utah's wrongful death statute.

In other words, the State of Utah has gotten itself into a legal snarl. And so, we think, has the Supreme Court. It refused to stay Mr. Gilmore's execution by a vote of 5 to 4 on the ground that he had knowingly and intelligently waived all his federal constitutional rights. At least four of the five justices in the majority explained that in such a situation no one else can assert those rights on Mr. Gilmore's behalf. In other words, if Mr. Gilmore or anyone else knowingly and intelligently waives his right against cruel and unusual punishment, a state can do anything it wants with him—kill him for petty larceny, cut off his arms, banish him or what have you, even if the particular thing has already been held unconstitutional. Presumably the same logic would apply to a waiver of any other constitutional right. Now, that may be what the court wants and it may well be a precise reading of judicial precedents, but it does open the way for states to do peculiar and unconstitutional things to willing victims. That in turn suggests more rounds of litigation by citizens who don't want their government acting unconstitutionally.

Two other crucial questions still exist in the Gilmore case. The first is the constitutionality of the law under which he was sentenced. That law has not been tested in any appellate court and probably does not meet the requirements the Supreme Court laid down last summer. The second question is Mr. Gilmore's mental competency to waive his rights. The Utah courts have ruled that he is competent. Five members of the Supreme Court have held that finding to be "firmly grounded." But in his dissent, Justice Thurgood Marshall questioned the finding on the basis of Gilmore's erratic behavior and of the way in which the Utah courts determined he is mentally sound. Adding to the confusion is the inability, according to Justice Marshall, of the Utah Supreme Court to produce a complete transcript of the hearing at which Gilmore's lawyer discussed his view of this question.

One of the practical difficulties created by capital punishment—as distinct from the profound moral issues it poses—is its capacity to confound judges and to tie the legal system in knots. This case is a perfect illustration of that point.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

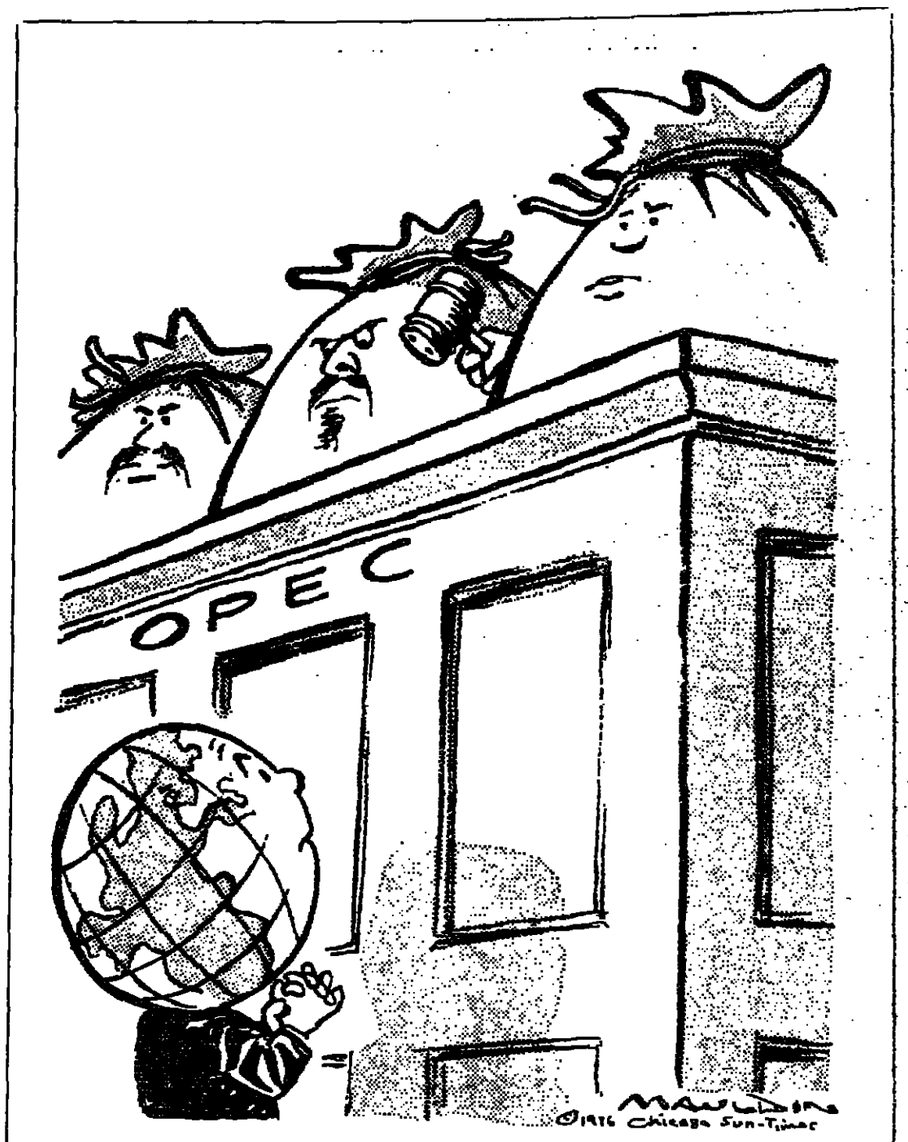
December 29, 1901

PARIS—Not many days ago the clergy of Saint-Sulpice laid a formal complaint with the commissary of police against the pigeons from the Luxembourg Gardens, and similar grievances are alleged against these birds by the residents of the Rue de Medicis, all on account of their uncleanly habits. Permission having been asked from the police to destroy the troublesome pigeons, it will be necessary first of all, says the "Matin," to obtain a legal opinion on the question.

Fifty Years Ago

December 29, 1926

NEW YORK—Tears, laughter and round after round of applause greeted the premiere performance of "Mozart," with Sacha Guitry and Yvonne Printemps, presented by Mr. A. H. Woods at Chanin's Theatre last night. Old first nighters say that never within their memories have New Yorkers extended such an impassioned welcome to any foreign play as to that in which the distinguished French actors won the hearts of their no less distinguished audience. The critics were also loud in their acclaim.



'We Have Decided to Be Merciful and Strangle You Slowly.'

Europe: U.S. Challenge, Opportunity

By Sen. Jacob K. Javits

WASHINGTON.—There is an economic bomb ticking at the heart of Western Europe. It is composed of not only the crises of the pound and the lira, but of elements of instability which range from the psychological and the political, to the fear of further adverse developments in the crushing Middle East oil prices. The air of crisis, not to be seen at all in the shops and the restaurants and theaters of Western Europe, is very clear in the chancelleries and among the heads of state—the men and women who make the decisions in Paris and London, Rome and Bonn, Brussels and Belgrade. My recent conversations with the leaders of Western Europe convince me that the crisis of economic and political uncertainty there cannot be resolved unless the United States is ready to begin to give a strong lead based on the principles of self-help and mutual cooperation. Western Europe not only needs this U.S. lead now, it *wants* it. It seems clear to me that without it, Western Europe may well be headed, at the very least, for a period of drift under makeshift solutions that could well lead to social and political paroxysms capable of changing the whole nature of Western institutions and altering drastically the relationships between nations.

Urgent need has arisen for outstanding world statesmanship from leaders of the United States, Western Europe and Japan. Thirty years after World War II, the issue is not whether the political and economic systems of the Western world shall be preserved, but whether the social order of individual human rights and opportunities shall survive. The test will be whether self-help, mutual cooperation, the love of liberty and the pride of nationhood will prevail over national timidity, national chauvinism and the avarice of the human condition.

This, I found, is the real meaning of the European crisis.

It is the thread which connects the United Kingdom's financial stringency, lack of productivity and class rigidity with Italy's erosion of patience with democracy. It is the thread which connects France's economic stratification, Yugoslavia's danger of ethnic separatism, and the German Federal Republic's near disillusionment with its own prosperity.

The current crisis dictates that the leading industrial states will have an economic summit meeting sometime early this summer.

Energy's Priority

It is clearly recognized that there were serious structural deficiencies in the world's economy before the 1973 Middle East oil embargo. The 400-per-cent price increase imposed on the Western world in 1974 by the OPEC cartel dealt the world economy the blow that pushed it into a deep recession. It is impossible to take the extra billions (now an estimated $50 billion for 1977) out of the industrialized world for oil without having a disastrous result in unemployment and inflation. Therefore, energy must be the first item on the summit agenda.

In this area, the United States plays a decisive role. The ability of the OPEC countries to charge what they do for oil is due in great measure to U.S. dependence on those nations to supply 40 per cent of our oil requirements. The recent split within the OPEC cartel further demonstrates the shaky political and economic context in which the price of energy is determined. By a policy of effective conservation and substitution, backed by an accelerated storage program to provide a one-year reserve, there can be material cuts in U.S. oil imports. If this goal is achieved, there will be an absolute bar to further price increases and, indeed, there could ensue material cuts in world oil prices.

Similarly, the United States needs a bold economic policy that emphasizes productivity and the expansion of markets through better financing and capital investment. The end result—a diminution of both inflation and unemployment in the United States—will also provide needed stimulus to economies in Western Europe and Japan.

U.S. Action

While in Europe I examined carefully the British balance of payments and the sterling crisis, and the Italian balance of payments and the lira crisis. Again, in each case, action by the United States is awaited. The principal international agency concerned is the International Monetary Fund, which is going to make the necessary immediate loans conditioned upon governmental expenditure limitations and new money issue limitations in each country. But the issue of confidence, which will be determined by whether some form of international safety net can be established on the pound and the lira, depends on the determination and will of the United States. If the United States is willing, the German Federal Republic and Japan will come along and so will the United Kingdom and Italy.

These arrangements, which will prevent a European economic catastrophe and a depression for Western Europe and the Americas, will fall short without the structural changes respecting energy and the development of Third World economies and markets. These steps are indispensable if the world economy is to materially improve. Here again I found the Western European countries awaiting leadership from the United States with our own interests so heavily involved in terms both of security and economics.

I am convinced that the present crisis in Western Europe can be surmounted, that the values of representative government and individual human rights can be preserved and enhanced. These goals can be achieved through existing international organizations which are completely adequate for the purpose. However, the United States needs again to join intimately with Western Europe for that purpose. And, the incoming administration can be an excellent beginning.

Ending the threat to democratic values in Western Europe should appeal to the historic experience, the idealism and the competitive spirit of the people of the United States. And, it will serve to sustain democratic values and economic prosperity in the U.S.A. Therefore, I believe the United States will be prepared to join in the efforts I have described with our substance and our spirit. We must only be given the opportunity to see that our chances of success are good.

Mr. Javits, a Republican, is the senior U.S. senator from New York.

Carter and Cleme
It's Not So Simp

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK—President Ford says he may yet issue a pardon for Vietnam era draft evaders and deserters. Even if he doesn't, the mere fact that he considered it will put more pressure on President-elect Carter to go beyond his pledge of a pardon for draft resisters only.

Carter still says he will act in the first week of his administration, but the scope of his proposed order is in doubt. He said in his campaign that he would not issue an amnesty for Vietnam war offenders because that "says what you did was right." He could not agree with that position, he frequently said, because so many poor, often black, Georgians neither had the money to go to college nor knew how to hide out in Sweden or Canada; "many of them thought it was a bad war, but they went anyway."

Therefore, he said time and again, he would issue a blanket pardon for draft resisters because that only says that whether what "you did was right or wrong, you are forgiven for it." This seemed a reasonable distinction and Carter was less "fuzzy" on this issue than any other candidate. But a close examination of the problem suggests that by his own logic he needs to go much further than a mere pardon for draft resisters.

Two major categories, in particular, exactly reflect his description of young men who didn't know enough to dodge the draft or flee the country:

• Vietnam veterans with less-than-honorable discharges, all awarded administratively, not as sentences for criminal action but typically for trouble making and dissent—refusing to be assigned to Vietnam, for example, or distributing anti-war literature. These "bad" discharges went to perhaps 790,000 Vietnam veterans, and constitute a lifetime barrier for most of them to decent employment and equal opportunity.

• Armed service deserters. There may be about 20,000, only about one in a thousand of whom actually deserted on the battlefield. The Ford administration's clemency board found that of the deserters appealing their cases to it, a fourth were black or Hispanic, three-fourths were high school dropouts, and 37 per cent were from low income families.

These 800,000 or so cases far more nearly reflect those for whom Carter expressed sympathy in his campaign than do the roughly 4,000 indicted draft resisters who would be cleared by the kind of pardon he i
And while there may or more Americans failed to register fr in the Vietnam yea them now appear indicted, no matter w President does.

There are two othe categories in which nands Carter also af

• Civilian protester her of whom suffered ecution, fines or i or both, for demonst struying draft recor troop and ammuni ments, flying the flag and the like. Surely at least to consider ex criminal records of made open protest against a war that he concedes was imo moral.

• Excluded aliens consequence of flesh escape the draft, loc of other citizenshi legislation provides th dover return, even charges against them dropped or wiped out don.

Exactly what Car should do about this s uation is not clear. T three political sc might recommend to more sweeping actio promised in his cam is that those who ap oppose any clemency greater scope than Fo effort will denounce whatever he does—so, down South, he might hung for a sheep as a

Another is that, in few instances where Jimmy Carter's wishes ocratic Platform Comm into the platform ou ran a pledge of cl anyone "in legal or jeopardy because of fi ful opposition to the war." A sweeping clem lamation would not b faith but keeping fait

Finally, the keen ment felt by many of supported Carter and h tional and rather c Cabinet choices migh overcome by a generou proclamation. At the s pen, the new Presid restore the impression will be a humane and clemate administration, counting hours for hum nessmen and budgeteer

Giscard's Middle East Bet

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is convinced that 1977 must be the year in which peace is at last established in the Middle East: that there can be no advantage to any party in postponing a settlement until later; and that, apart from the nations directly involved in the Arab-Israeli dispute, the entire world would benefit.

"Everything should be done to make 1977 the year of Middle East peace," he told me in a recent conversation. And it is possible, I am convinced. All of us—certainly in the Western world and also among the Arab states and Israel—are deeply and directly concerned. There is no reason for anyone to think it would be easier to make peace later.

"We should explore all possible roads that might lead to peace in 1977. Months ago I told Henry Kissinger that 1976 would not be the year of peace in the Middle East but that 1977 would be more favorable.

"The unhappy Lebanese conflict has now finished—contributing a stabilizing element. It put an end to the internal chaos in Lebanon and to the bitter dispute between Syria and Egypt. The Arab world has shifted opinions. The extremist position is weakened. Saudi Arabia is now playing a very positive role.

"I am truly hopeful that if we all work together, keeping in mind that 1977 is the best possible opportunity and time, we can succeed."

France's chief of state is also concerned about the effect of rising fuel prices in Europe brought about by the OPEC oil cartel. He does not believe—as some observers do—that OPEC is crumbling as an organization. Moreover, although the present split in its attitudes has produced a double petroleum price level, he thinks the consequent rate will be an important new surcharge on West Europe, especially France and West Germany.

A good deal of our talk related in one or another way to Communism in its various forms. Giscard seems optimistic that Yugoslavia (which he has just visited) will manage to maintain its independence and freedom of action after the death of 84-year-old Marshal Tito.

Since what is now called "Eurocommunism" was born in Belgrade 29 years ago when Tito severed ties with Moscow, rebuffing all Soviet bloc threats, discussion of Giscard's visit led naturally to analysis of similar nationalist Communist movements.

He doesn't seem to accept personally the word "Eurocommunism" which he appears to think is loosely and carelessly used. Thus, in some countries (and one must infer that he includes France) it is his belief that publicized differences between local party views and Soviet policy represent simple tactical changes in search of political success.

View of Italy

For him, such tactics don't represent any genuine new ideological development. Yet he does apparently think there might be a true "Italian" Communism—in that country—rather than a broader "European" form.

The Italian Communi an impression of bei mentally adapted to European industrial s though even in this res they to gain official Rome, that fact might the development of a pean Community, pr homogeneous arranger which they couldn't pl

Of course the greati munist "heresy" from t point of Moscow, where was first established, i China. France seems that, despite the shift guiding personnel of th regime, it will continue its basic foreign pol This means continuing with Moscow and ma relatively good relations West.

In terms of Western Paris is clearly concern developments within principal EEC partne Germany and Britain acknowledges that the have a splendid org with an active and industry.

Moreover, the West economy at this momen ceptionally well placed t current international ments and special eq But he thinks France's in this sense will improv a relatively short period

The British problem plex. However, the doesn't seem to fear an nent disintegration desp ish engulfment in econo ficulties. Friendly nati the U.S.A., West Germa France are doing what to help.

One absolute necessi clear up the menace existing sterling balance tion. Almost str yes Giscard, as finance warned the then Tory ment this was inevitably to cause grave trouble.

Letter

Cypriots

C.L. Sulzberger, in his column "Blind Eye of the Third World in the UN" (IHT, Nov. 27-28), made the contention in a reference to Cyprus that "on dozens of trips to that lovely if bloody island I have never met one single person who spoke of himself as "Cypriot"; only "Greek" or "Turkish." We do not know in what circles Mr. Sulzberger moved, nor can we recall the actual number of times that he visited Cyprus, but we can assure Mr. Sulzberger that Cyprus abounds in Cypriots—in people who consider themselves first and foremost as Cypriots and then as Greeks or Turks.

Cypriots have come to realize only too well that their respective "Greekness" and "Turkishness" cannot, and will not, restore to them their homes and beloved lands. Some Cypriots, namely those that are still living in the free lands of Cyprus, can still speak out and say so: others are less fortunate; but we have no doubts in our minds that they will come out with equally strong sentiments, if only they felt safe to air openly their views—which of course they do not.

ANDREAS C. MOURTOUVANIS,
Secretary,
The New Cyprus Assn.
Nicosia.

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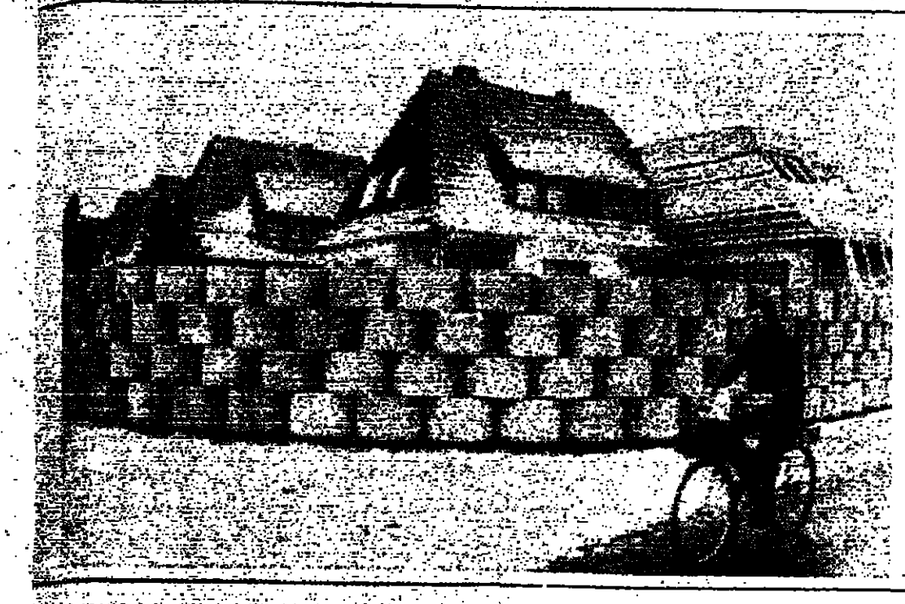
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GOING TO POTS—Home owner in Bremen, West Germany, planted a wall of flower pots around his property to cut out traffic noises. In the spring he plans to plant the pots with flowers, thereby further softening the noise —and pots.

UPI

Using Détente, Ex-Agent Reports

KGB Is Said to Step Up Subversion

LONDON, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—A former officer of the Soviet secret police (KGB) said in a book published today that Soviet agents have stepped up anti-western subversion since the beginning of détente.

The book, by Alexei Myagkov, who said he served five years as a KGB officer in East Germany before defecting in 1974, purported to show some of the inner workings of Soviet intelligence at home and abroad.

Called "Inside the KGB," it was published here by the Foreign Affairs Publishing Co. a concern which specializes in Soviet and East European subjects.

In some ways it represented a counterpart to the writing of former U.S. agent Philip Agee and his much discussed book on the secrets of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Myagkov said the KGB (Russian of State Security) was under orders to extract the maximum advantage from the Kremlin's policy of détente.

When the Soviet Union signed a treaty of friendship with West Germany in August, 1970, Mr. Myagkov said, KGB chief Yuri Andropov issued a directive requiring field officers "to make more active efforts to recruit agents in West Germany, to make more active use of double-agent recruitment . . ."

"The total of [West German] citizens working for [Soviet-bloc] espionage agencies can be put at about 8,000," Mr. Myagkov said.

He cited the French withdrawal from the military structure of NATO in 1966 as an example of what he described as the effectiveness of KGB subversion in the West.

"Using its agents among Soviet journalists and officials of the various agencies in France, as well as among members of the Franco-Soviet Friendship Society, it propagated actively among politicians the theme that the country's political independence suffered from the fact that it was a member of NATO . . .," he said.

"In 1968 the head of KGB School No. 311, in a lecture to future officers about the organization's activities abroad, stated plainly that, in the opinion of the Politburo, events in France were a positive result of the efforts of the Soviet government and of the successes of the KGB."

India Weekly Closes Over Censorship

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Mainstream, a left-leaning English-language weekly which had been critical of the emergency policies of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government, closed down today rather than submit to censorship by the government.

In a front-page article entitled "Good-Bye," editor Nikhil Chakravarty said, "There comes a moment in the life of a paper, as in the life of many an individual, when the sense of purpose is in danger of being lost by the constraints of circumstances.

"Such a moment has come today for Mainstream, after more than 14 years of toil and tribulations, of successes and setbacks."

Mr. Chakravarty did not explain what he meant by "constraints of circumstances." But an official of the journal said, "We are closing down rather than submit to precensorship."

Since Mrs. Gandhi declared a nationwide state of emergency 18 months ago, severe restrictions have been placed on the Indian press, and civil liberties have been suspended.

The new censorship laws ban publication of orders given by censors to newspapers and magazines.

The government imposed censorship on Mainstream, one of the last remaining publications critical of the emergency policies, two weeks ago without giving any reasons. Mr. Chakravarty said the government's order was the result of the "cumulative effect" of the journal's writing in the last several months.

Mainstream had been an advocate of Indo-Soviet friendship and had supported Mrs. Gandhi's "progressive socialist policies."

Mr. Chakravarty frequently criticized the government for curbs on the press and civil liberties.

Although the government says censorship of domestic news and writing was lifted more than six months ago, selective censorship continues on newspapers critical of the government.

Mainstream is the second journal which has chosen to shut down rather than submit to censorship. Seminar folded nearly six months ago under similar circumstances.

De Broglie Killer Believed Among 8 Persons Held

PARIS, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—The killer of a former French government deputy minister is "without doubt" among eight persons being held for questioning in connection with the murder here last Friday, a senior police officer said today.

Pierre Ottavioli, the Paris crime squad chief who is leading the investigation into the shooting of Prince Jean de Broglie, made the remark to newsmen.

Police, who detained four persons for questioning yesterday, detained four more today and are investigating a theory that the 55-year-old prince was killed by a hired gunman. Among those in detention is a police officer.

A member of parliament in President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republican party, Mr. de Broglie was a deputy minister of foreign affairs in several governments during the 1960s.

Police have discounted the possibility of a political motive for the assassination.

Four Dissidents Reported Seized in Soviet Union

LENINGRAD, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Four Soviet dissidents including human-rights activist Vladimir Borisov, who has spent nine years in mental institutions for their activities, have been arrested in Leningrad during the last week, relatives and other dissident sources said today.

The latest to be arrested was Iudmir Gwozdin, 33, a Jewish refusenik, who was charged with a weapon violation. He was arrested yesterday and could face up to five years in prison if convicted.

Dissident sources said he had engaged in target shooting under official auspices 10 years ago and then he stopped competing he went to turn in "a few small-caliber bullets." Police found him in his apartment during a search in August, the sources said.

On Dec. 21, poetess Valiya Chukovskaya, 33, a mother of six was arrested on charges of dissemination of publications smearing the Soviet system" and is scheduled to go on trial by 29.

Eva Levin, a Jewish refusenik, was arrested Dec. 23 and given 5 days in jail for alleged hooliganism. Both Miss Levin and Mr. Gwozdin have sought and have been refused permission to leave the Soviet Union.

The nickname refusenik is used in the Soviet Union to refer to Jews whose applications to emigrate have been ignored.

Italy Banker Freed

AVELLINO, Italy, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Kidnappers released a Sicilian banker today, 3 days after his abduction, and the police said the kidnappers settled about $1.8 million in ransom. Lanza Antonio Fabrizio, 60, police said was treated well.



The Rev. James Allen holding a copy of what may be part of the final draft of the U.S. Declaration of Independence.

AP

Boston Minister Says He Found Part of Jefferson's July 4 Draft

BOSTON, Dec. 28 (AP).—Half of what may be the long-lost final draft of the Declaration of Independence, written by Thomas Jefferson, has been found in a folder of old papers in an attic here, says a Boston minister.

"I don't have any doubt that it's the document lost 200 years ago," said the Rev. James Allen, who discovered the two-page document among papers given to him by a friend.

The two pages, written in ink, cover a little more than half of the full text of the declaration.

At the National Archives in Washington, an expert who examined the document 10 days ago said, "It takes time and literally takes samples" to determine if it is authentic, but added, "We are fascinated by the potential of what he's found."

Mr. Allen, minister of the First Parish Church of Dorchester, said, "There are several things that make me sure this is the authentic original. For one thing it shows that Jefferson wrote 'inalienable' but the printer made it 'unalienable.'

"For another thing, this second page includes three lines that were dropped by the printer from the original broadside, but were later put back in."

The original, drafted by Jefferson with help from John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and John Livingston and changed by members of the Continental Congress, was approved by the Congress on the evening of July 4, 1776.

It was given to John Dunlap, a printer, who worked through that night to produce 1,000 broadsides for rapid distribution through the colonies. But the original from which the printer worked was lost.

New U.S. Coin Game Permits Players to 'Kill' Pedestrians

By Ralph Blumenthal

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT).—A new coin-operated game called "Death Race" that puts players behind the wheel trying to run down humanoid figures on a television screen is apparently catching on in amusement parks around the country—to the outrage of the National Safety Council.

For a quarter, a player gets a minute to chase and run down all the symbolic pedestrians he can. Hitting one of the figures rewards the player with an electronic shriek and points scored on a grave-marker.

About 500 of the games have been built and sold so far to amusement arcades, fun parks and bars, according to the manufacturer, Exidy Inc., in Mountain View, Calif., halfway down the San Francisco peninsula.

Phil Brooks, the company's general manager, compares the game to a harmless "cartoon." He said in an interview: "It's like laughing at ourselves. Most of us drive all that well. It's pokin' fun at our driving ability."

But the National Safety Council is not amused. An article in the winter issue of the nonprofit service organization's quarterly magazine, Family Safety, describes "Death Race" as "insidious," "morbid," "gross" and "sick, sick, sick."

"Nearly 9,000 pedestrians were killed last year and that's no joke," said Gerald Driessen, manager of the council's research department and a behavioral psychologist who was quoted extensively in the article. "It's not amusing."

"On TV, violence is passive," Mr. Driessen said in an interview. "In this game, a player takes the first step to creating violence. The player is no longer just a spectator. He's an actor in the process."

The way "Death Race" is set up, a player—two can play side by side—stands at a steering wheel with his right foot on an "accelerator pedal." In front are the hood and wheels of a simulated racing car and a 23-inch television screen. At the drop of a quarter, stick figures called "gremlins" with arms and legs dash around obstacles on the screen, trying to avoid the onrushing car.

A high scorer is called "expert driver." "That violates my sense of taste and decency," Mr. Driessen said.

Alex Rose Dies; Founder of N.Y. Liberal Party

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Alex Rose, 78, a founder of the New York Liberal party who wielded political power in the state for three decades, died today in his New York City home.

Mr. Rose held the title of vice-president of the party, which he helped found in 1944. He was also president of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union.

Mr. Rose was a close friend and adviser of New York State Gov. Hugh Carey and an intimate of former New York City mayors Robert Wagner and John Lindsay.

His position made him a major dispenser of patronage jobs in the state and city, where the Liberal party continued to exert influence despite its relatively small membership. The party claims some 115,000 members.

Mr. Rose was born Oiesch Rozs in Warsaw and came to New York 15 years later because Polish universities at the time would not admit Jews.

Paulo Pontes

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Brazilian playwright Paulo Pontes 35, died yesterday of cancer. He was one of the founders of the "Opinso (Opinion) Theater Workshop," which has injected new creativity into the Brazilian theater over the past 10 years.

Chafic Maluf

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Chafic Maluf, 71, considered one of the greatest contemporary poets in the Arabic language, died here yesterday after a heart attack. Mr. Maluf began his writing career as a journalist in his native Lebanon when he was 17 and in 1926 came to Brazil, where he did most of his writing.

A Critical Look at the Film Scene, 1976

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 28 (IHT).—The moment has arrived for film critics everywhere to crawl out on a limb and announce, as is the custom, the 10 motion pictures that have pleased them most during the past 12 months. Below are listed—not in exacting order of merit for they differ widely from one another—the 10 films, released in Paris since January, 1976, that have been in my opinion the best.

• "Le Voyage au Bout du Monde," Jacques-Yves Cousteau's documentary of his Antarctic expedition aboard his ship, Calypso. An informative journey filled with thrilling adventures and stunning visions of the polar region and the creatures that inhabit it. *A cinematic achievement of great beauty.*

• "Silent Movie," Mel Brooks's gorgeous spoof of the silent cinema's technique. A hilarious caricature of Hollywood as it was and as it is with Brooks as an ex-director who presents a promising project to impose silence on the screen again. The film is a happy return to grand slapstick tradition.

• "Cadaveri Eccellenti" (known in France as "Cadavres Exquis" and to be titled in English "The Context"), Francesco Rosi's chilling thriller about a detective assigned to investigate the assassinations of a set of judges, alleged to be victims of a terrorist plot.



Liv Ullmann
. . . in "Face to Face"



Lino Ventura
. . . "The Context"

An absorbing guessing game and a striking example of adroit screen technique with a sterling performance by Lino Ventura and outstanding acting support from Fernando Rey, Charles Vanel, Marcel Bozzuffi and Alain Cuny.

• "Telefoni Bianchi" ("La Carrière d'une Femme de Chambre" in France), Dino Risi's ingenious satire of life in Italy under Fascism, depicting the rise of a domestic at the Lido Excelsior Hotel to the affections of Mussolini and her subsequent stardom at Cinecittà. Agostina Belli as the bewildered maid and Vittorio Gassman as the period screen idol are invaluable assets to this exuberant cartoon.

• "Mr. Klein," Joseph Losey's grim drama of Paris under the Nazi heel and of a dissipated antique dealer who finds himself smugly above the disasters until he, suspected of non-Aryan origins, is plunged into the maelstrom. Alain Delon as the protagonist contributes his most mature characterization.

• "L'Argent de Poche," François Truffaut's comedy of childhood, a collective portrait of a French school, done with gentle humor and delightful freshness and played by the students themselves.

• "Face to Face," Ingmar Bergman's enthralling study of a young woman's emotional crisis, her retreat into intense melancholia, her gradual rehabilitation and her final acceptance of life's challenge, beautifully enacted by Liv Ullmann.

• "Family Plot," Alfred Hitchcock's latest, a *suspense melodrama* set against the scene of California spiritualistic seances and graveyard chases quick with the master's customary strokes of humor and the macabre.

• "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," Milos Forman's adaptation of Ken Kesey's novel about an individual committed to a mental clinic and fighting a losing battle with the institutional attitude. Jack Nicholson as the disturber of the asylum peace and Louise Fletcher as his implacable foe deliver memorable portrayals.

• "Barry Lyndon," Stanley Kubrick's adaptation of the Thackeray novel, is often dramatically deadweight and minus the relieving irony of its original. It has been strangely cast, too, but it is pictorially the most exquisite work of the year.

The best lead performances this year were by Lino Ventura as the harassed investigator in "Cadaveri Eccellenti" and Liv Ullmann in "Face to Face." The outstanding actress in a supporting part was the 9-year-old Anna Torrent as the orphan possessed by memories in the Spanish film directed by Carlos Saura, "Cria Cuervos," and the best actor in a supporting assignment was Vittorio Gassman in "Telefoni Bianchi."

As might be expected, the foremost directors—Cousteau, Risi, Brooks, Hitchcock, et al—have been responsible for the foremost films of 1976, but several less renowned directors have accomplished reputable work: the Polish Walerian Borowczyk with "The Story of a Sin" and the bizarre "La Marge"; Gérard Blain with "Un Enfant Dans la Foule"; Henry Jaglom with "Tracks"; Lina Wertmuller with "Swept Away"; Ettore Scola with "Brutti, Sporchi e Cattivi," a rogues' comedy of a Roman shantytown; the Ethiopian Haile Germa with "Harvest: 3000 Years"; Claude Farakdo with "Les Fleurs du Miel"; Luigi Comencini with "Casanova," and the Egyptian Shadi Abdelsalam with "The Mummy."

The special effects prize for 1976 must be shared by "Jaws" and the new "King Kong."

LONDON, WASHINGTON

Open Season on 'The Nutcracker'

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Dec. 28 (IHT).—There are three productions of "The Nutcracker" in England for the holidays. The more ambitious of the two new ones is also the less successful. Ronald Hynd, whose version for Festival Ballet had its London premiere at Festival Hall yesterday, has adapted the traditional story in an attempt to give the ballet greater emotional content and dramatic interest.

But, unlike the late John Cranko in Stuttgart, John Neumeier in Hamburg, and, apparently, Roland Petit in Paris, he has not had the courage of his convictions. He introduces extra characters—Clara's elder sister Louise who falls in love with Drosselmeyer's nephew Karl, and a rather nasty rich hussar called Hermann von Rattenstein whom Louise's ambitious mother wants her to marry. But this plot is forgotten by the second act, which is the usual divertissement. The program note says that, in the end, Louise's mother is reconciled to her marrying Karl, but all the audience sees is two young ladies waking up from a dream and being joined by their mother.

Neither Hynd nor Peter Docherty, his designer, has been able to give the second act any dramatic verisimilitude. Clara and Drosselmeyer watch the dances from behind, though admittedly they are placed on high in an attractive bower. Later Clara joins in some of the dances but is led right off the stage just when her sister is about to dance the famous pas de deux!

As for the first act, the adults at the Christmas party are so ill-mannered that it's not surprising the children take after them. Frau Stahlbaum snatches the bouquet her daughter is given by Karl and pushes her towards Hermann. He grabs Louise from Karl and seizes the nutcracker doll in a threatening way, while Karl does the toy soldier solo as an attack on his rival.

Ballet International

Ben Stevenson, in his production for the newly formed Ballet International, has also opted for a nonaristocratic Stahlbaum family. He makes his Christmas party friendly and homely—some of the parents carry in their own children and clap hands to get the dancing going, while the host and hostess exchange a weary sigh and drink a toast together when it's over. He has kept the traditional story and made some of the divertissements funny. The result is a production that is ideal for children.

Both versions have lively and amusing fights for the toy soldiers and giant mice, but Peter Farmer's designs for the animals in Ballet International's production are more endearing. His divertissement costumes, too, in various pastel colors, are more tasteful than Docherty's opulent ones. Farmer's decor for the second act is just a flimsy floral backdrop, with changing colored lights projected on it; Docherty's is much more elaborate and spectacular. Neither looks much like a kingdom of sweets.

The dancing in both productions is perfectly competent without being exciting. Eva Evdokimova as Louise in Festival's staging had gentle charm and was well partnered by Peter Bruder, though his solo was untidy and he lacks magnetism. The biggest individual success was scored by Nicholas Johnson doing a dashing hornpipe as Fritz; he is one of the alternates dancing Karl later. Ballet International's best leading couple is Gaye Fulton, very similar to Evdokimova in physique and manner, and Wojtek Lowski, a stylish and impressive partner and dancer.

Nureyev Version

Rudolf Nureyev's sophisticated "Nutcracker" at Covent Garden is now familiar. His arrangement of the first act remains intelligent and interesting for adults as well as children but has second act, with part of the divertissement danced in Clara's house, is much less satisfactory. The first performance this season was magnificently danced by Nureyev himself and by Merle Park, ideally cast as Clara.

Festival Ballet's "Nutcracker" is at Festival Hall until Jan. 15. Ballet International will be in the Netherlands, with Dame Margot Fonteyn, Jan. 7-11, and then it goes on a British tour: Paignton (Jan. 17-22), Hull (Jan. 31-Feb. 5) Newcastle (Feb. 7-12), Eastbourne (Feb. 14-19), Oxford (Feb. 21-26) and Coventry (Feb. 28-March 5). Further performances of "Nutcracker" at Covent Garden, all with Nureyev, will take place on Jan. 12, 13 and 14.

Baryshnikov 'Nutcracker'

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Mikhail Baryshnikov's staging of "The Nutcracker," for American Ballet Theater, had its world premiere at the Kennedy Center in Washington last week. This was the first time Baryshnikov has tried his hand at choreography, and, moreover, the entire concept and direction of the production was his alone. Could the 28-year-old dancer emerge triumphant when faced with the entire responsibility for a full evening production?

Well, this "Nutcracker" is decidedly different. For one thing it is the first production where it seems that the Nutcracker Prince has the leading role, which certainly makes a change.

Baryshnikov also—perhaps following the precedent of Yuri Grigorovitch in his Bolshoi Ballet presentation—gives rather more prominence to that mysterious éminence grise of the ballet, Dr. Drosselmeyer, as a master of puppets who gives the nutcracker doll to the heroine Clara at a Christmas party. In Baryshnikov's version what follows is Clara's dream—her nutcracker is transformed into a prince and takes her to a marzipan castle where they dance together. There is no Sugar Plum Fairy to spoil her fun—the prince is hers alone. At least until she wakes up.

Baryshnikov's production is attractive, his concept rewarding and the choreography consistently engaging. He seems happier, *at present, with solos and* duets rather than group dances, and for the big Snowflakes ensemble he has, sensibly, restored the Soviet choreography by Vasily Vainonen.

Some of the best dances, not unexpectedly, are the fiendishly difficult, yet effortlessly graceful, solos he has awarded himself, but throughout there is a special originality here and a natural musicianship. There was none of the faltering or hesitation one expects from an unfledged choreographer, however distinguished his lineage.

The ballet has scenery by Boris Aronson, which is a charming mixture of Biedermeyer domestic and sweetshop Gothic, and stylishly adequate costumes by Frank Thompson. And the music was well conducted by Kenneth Schermerhorn. Naturally the performance went devotedly well—the dancers seemed to have put their hearts into it.

—CLIVE BARNES.

Italy Reports Huge Art Hauls Over Christmas

ROME, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Burglars stole art works worth hundreds of thousands of dollars in Turin and Florence during the Christmas weekend, police said yesterday.

They said that thieves in Florence raided a private collection willed to the Italian state by its last owner and took 550 items worth an estimated 200 to 300 million lire ($228,000 to $342,000). They included paintings, ceramic works, weapons, clandlestics and other objects.

In Turin, burglars broke into the cathedral and stole four valuable 17th-century paintings. They did not take the most famed relic in the cathedral, a shroud in which Roman Catholic tradition says Christ was wrapped after His Crucifixion.

DIAMONDS

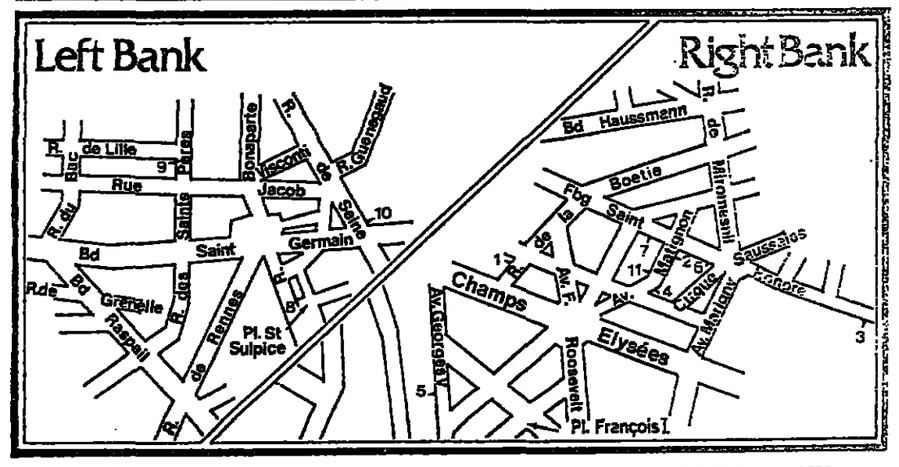
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 28

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
35⅝	31⅞	ACF Ind 1.80	8	120	33¾	33½	33¾+	⅜
4½	1⅞	AJ Indust	7	30	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
24⅜	17⅞	AMF Inc 1.24	11	314	21¾	21¼	21½+	⅛
17⅝	12¼	APLCorp	1	5	37	14⅝	14⅝	
60⅝	44⅝	ARASv 1.20	10	89	49	47¼	49 +	1¼
33	12⅝	ASALtd .80		183	20¾	20⅛	20⅝+	⅜
11¾	7¼	ATOInc .28	6	161	9⅝	8⅞	9⅞+	½
55⅞	37¾	AbbtLab 1	16	664	50⅝	50	50¼+	¼
10¼	8½	AcmeClv .50	14	30	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
4½	2⅝	AdmDg .04	5	11	3	3	3	
27⅞	9⅞	AdmEx .97e		28	12⅞	12½	12½—	⅛
5⅝	3½	AdmsMillis		22	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
13½	7¾	Addrssg .10e	18	315	13	12½	12¾—	⅛
35⅝	22½	AetnaLf 1.20	10	1091	36	35¼	35⅝+	½
53½	36¼	AetnaLf pf 2		2	53½	53½	53½+	¾
17	9⅝	Ahmans .22	6	31	16⅛	16	16	
6⅞	2½	AileenInc		73	197	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+ ¼
39¼	29⅝	AirProd .20	16	x190	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞+	¾
16½	11	AirbnFrt .60	13	80	15⅛	14	15 +	⅝
34⅝	17¼	AircoInc 1.15	7	120	30	29¾	30 +	⅜
25⅞	13⅝	Akzona 1.20	13	116	16⅞	16	16⅞+	⅞
18⅞	13⅛	AlaGas 1.28	8	28	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
113¾	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z250	112¼	112	112	
91½	77¾	AlaP pf 8.28		z150	90½	89½	89½+	1
17½	11⅛	Alaskin 60e	5	79	16⅛	14⅞	15 —	⅛
21¾	14	AlbanyIn .72	8	60	18⅞	18	18½+	⅛
8⅝	5¾	AKERTOC .36	16	26	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
30⅝	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	54	836	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛+	⅜
18⅝	14⅝	AlcoStd .80a	6	42	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
28	18¾	AlconLb .23	17	126	21⅝	20½	21⅝+	⅝
9¼	5⅝	Alexdrs .26e	7	129	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
10¾	7½	AllegCp .75e	15	38	13⅛	10¾	12⅞—	⅜
43¼	25½	AllgLud 1.92	6	12	36½	36½	36½	
25⅝	25	AKKKUD WI			½	24½	24⅝	24⅝
25⅝	25	AKKKUD WI			½	24½	24⅝	24⅝
45½	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		1	41	41	41	
22¼	16¼	AllgPw 1.68	8	228	22½	22	22 —	⅛
20	9¼	AllenGrp .60	7	10	10¾	10⅜	13¾+	⅛
44⅞	33⅜	AlldCh 1.80	9	366	39½	39	39½+	½
13⅝	9⅞	AlpdMnt .64	7	22	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	
18⅝	9½	AlldProd .60	21	30	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
59¾	40¼	AlldStr 1.80	7	138	47⅝	47¼	47⅝+	⅜
6	2⅛	AlldSupmkt		104	2⅝	2¾	2¾—	⅛
30	11⅞	AlpisChal .90	6	1233	25	24⅝	24⅞+	⅜
9¾	6¾	AllrlAut .60	9	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
15⅝	6½	AlphaPrt .25e	6	17	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
61¼	38½	Alcoa 1.40	16	434	57⅜	56⅝	57¼+	½
41¼	30	AmalSug 3a	7	31	36	35⅜	35¾+	¼
60½	47	Amax 1.75	14	96	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	
146	115	Amax pf5.25		3	140¼	140¼	140¼+	¼
59¾	52⅝	Amax pfB 3		6	57¾	57½	57½	
23¼	11¾	AMBAC 1	8	42	22¾	22⅝	22½	+⅛
20¼	16¼	Amerce 1.20	7	25	18	17½	17⅞+	⅛
37½	29½	Amrc pf 2.60		5	33½	33½	33⅝	
69⅝	45⅞	AHes pf 350		181	69⅞	69⅛	69⅞+	⅜
27¼	13⅜	AAirFilt .56	9	94	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Am Airlin	7	347	13½	13⅛	13⅜+	¼
10½	4⅞	Amcord .33	8	150	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅜
45⅞	33⅜	ABrnds 2.80	9	279	45	43⅞	45 +	1⅛
25	21	ABrnd pf1.70		2	25	24¾	24¾—	¼
40¼	19⅞	AmBdcst 1	16	329	39⅝	39	39⅝+	⅜
12½	8¼	AmBldM .50	7	17	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
39½	30⅝	AmCan 2.40	8	226	38⅝	33	33¼	
23⅞	21	ACan pf 1.75		2	23¼	23¼	23¼+	¼
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		33	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
17⅞	12½	AmCred .26e	5	63	17¾	17	17⅛—	⅛
23⅞	23½	ACyan 1.50	10	989	27¾	27¼	27¾+	¼
11	7¾	AmDistill	12	8	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
29½	19¾	ADistTel .84	12	28	27⅝	27⅛	27¼+	⅛
7⅞	4¼	AmDualVt		14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅞	
14¼	12½	ADul pf .84a		8	14	14	14 —	⅛
25⅛	20⅛	AmElPw 2.06	10	442	25⅝	24¾	25¼+	⅛
12⅞	8½	AFamily .32	7	301	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14	7⅝	AmFinSv pf		z100	10	10	10 —	½
6⅝	2¼	AmFinSys		48	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
25⅛	22⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		37	25¼	24⅝	25⅛+	½
18¼	16	AGenCv 1.32		21	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
20¾	12⅛	AmGnIns .68	8	116	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+	¼
29½	21¾	AmGIn pf1.80		10	29	23¾	29 +	¼
18¼	13	AmHoist .80	5	160	18¼	17¾	18⅛+	⅛
37¾	28½	AmHome 1	19	1250	32⅜	31⅞	32¼+	⅜
37¾	28⅛	AmHosp .40		qq382	29⅛	28¾	28⅞+	⅛
5⅞	2½	Am Invest.20	33	190	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞+	¼
13½	5⅞	A Medicl .24	9	198	13½	13⅜	13½+	¼
9⅞	5½	A Medicp .10	6	140	9⅛	8¾	9¼+	⅛
7¾	3⅝	Am Motors	6	577	4	3⅞	3⅞	
44⅝	32¾	ANatR 2.64	8	92	44	43⅞	43⅞—	⅛
12¼	8⅛	AmSeat .40n	7	22	9½	9½	9½	
17	8⅛	AShip .17r	6	40	15¼	14¾	14¾—	½
30⅛	16¾	AmStnd 1.30	7	119	30	29½	29¾—	⅛
84	54½	A Std pf 4.75		30	83½	83¼	83½	
8¼	6	AmSteril .30	12	96	7	6⅞	7	
33	26¼	AmStrs 1.90	5	9	31	30⅞	31	
64¾	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	843	64⅛	63½	63⅞	
68⅝	55	AmT&Tpf 4		34	67	66¾	66⅞—	⅛
50⅞	43¾	ATT pfA3.64		16	49½	49⅛	49½+	½
51⅝	45	ATT pfB3.74		382	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	
11¾	8⅝	AWatWk .70	7	55	11¾	11¾	11¾	
14½	12⅞	AW prf 1.25		z50	14	14	14	
19¼	14⅝	Ameron 1	7	17	16⅞	16¾	16¾+	⅛
12	5½	AmesD .18e	5	9	11¾	11¾	11¾+	⅛
29⅝	19¾	Ametek 1.40	10	61	29	28⅝	28¾—	¾
19⅞	13	Amfacinc 1	8	59	15⅛	15	15	
35⅝	26	AMPInc .41	25	912	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	
13⅛	8½	Ampco .60	9	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
9⅝	4½	Ampex Corp	13	333	8¼	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1½	Amrep Corp		25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23½	19	Amstar 1.35	5	30	23¼	22½	22¾—	⅛
9	7⅝	Amstr pf 68		4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
54½	34	Amsted 2	8	242	53½	52½	52½	—1¼
8	4½	Amtel .36	9	45	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
31⅝	17⅛	Anacond .60	120	50	28⅞	28⅜	28¾+	⅜
32¾	22⅞	AnchrH 1.40	7	45	31⅛	30¾	31⅛+	⅜
50⅝	35¼	AndCly 2	8	5	46¼	46¼	46¼+	¼
8¼	5	Angelica .16	10	28	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
10½	5⅝	Anixter .20	7	67	7¼	7	7 —	¼
12⅞	7	AnsulCo .53t		62	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
19½	10¼	Apache .50b	6	50	15⅝	15⅜	15½	
34¼	23⅜	Apco Oil	31	47	31¾	31½	31¼+	½
3⅞	1⅜	Apeco Corp		127	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅞	2½	Applid Mag	10	70	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
16½	9¾	ArcataN .60	8	115	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
28¼	22½	ArcatN pf 2		2	28¼	28	28¼	
31⅛	17	ArchDan .20	9	329	21¾	21	21 +	⅛
6	3¼	Arctic Entr	7	31	3	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3½	1⅞	Arislar		31	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
19½	15	ArizPSv 1.48	9	231	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	
14⅞	6	ArkBest .44b		9	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
30	21⅞	ArkLGs 1.80	9	29	29⅝	28⅞	29¼+	⅜
4⅞	2	Arlen RltyD		181	3⅛	2⅞	3	
5⅛	4¼	Armada Cp	6	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
35½	26¾	Armco 1.80	9	507	31½	31	31⅛+	⅛
32⅝	27	Arm pf 2.10		4	29½	29⅝	29½	
53½	44¼	Armr pf 4.75		z210	52	51¾	52 +	½
32⅞	23⅞	ArmstCk 1	13	297	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞+	⅜
21½	15	ArmRu .85	4	7	19¼	19¼	19¼	
20¼	12⅞	AroCorp 1b	7	6	18¼	18¼	18¼+	¼
16¾	8⅝	Arvin .52e	5	93	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅛
29	25¼	ArvinIn pf 2		14	29	28⅝	29 +	⅜
20	13⅝	Asarco .10	14	375	16	15¾	16 +	⅛
34¼	19⅝	AshlOil 1.90	7	130	33¾	33⅜	33⅝+	¼
40	27½	AsdDrG 1.50	11	38	33	32¾	32¾	
14⅞	8¼	Athlone .60	5	75	14	13¾	13⅞—	⅛
4¼	1⅜	Atlco Mtg		56	2¼	2⅛	2	
24⅞	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.62	8	53	23⅛	22¾	22⅞—	⅛
83	64	AtlCE pf5.87		1	83½	83½	83½+	1½
6½	49¼	AtlRich 1.60	12	684	58¾	57¼	58¼+	½
202½	137	AtlRc pf 3		3	197½	196½	197½+	1½
75	54¼	AtlRc pf 2.80		17	72½	72	72½+	½
19	16⅝	AtlasCp	17	33	17½	17	17¼—	⅛
35½	25	Auto Data.24	21	328	29½	28¾	29⅛+	⅜
8⅞	4⅛	Autmind .24	6	33	8	7⅞	7⅞	
15⅞	4½	Avco Corp	2	233s	13½	13¼	13⅜	
1⅞	½	AvcoCp wt		41	1	15-16	1 +	⅛
41½	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		7	40⅝	40¼	40½+	¼
29⅛	17½	AveryInt .36	22	60	22¾	22¼	22¾+	¼
13⅞	7½	Avis Inc .10e	7	x293	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
20⅞	10⅛	AvnetInc .60	7	357	17¾	17⅜	17½—	¼
50¼	32¼	AvonPd 2	18	1702	49½	48⅛	49¼+	1¼

B

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	1½	BTMtg .0e		31	2½	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
36¼	18¾	BabckWil 1.20	7	95	35½	34⅝	34⅝—	⅜
14⅝	4¼	Bache .40e	6	111	9¼	9	9¼	
12¼	7⅞	BakerIn .36	8	68	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜+	⅛
55	40⅛	BakrIntl .42	13	307	46½	45⅞	46⅜	
13⅝	8½	BaldDH .68	7	4	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅛
25¼	16⅝	BaliCp .80	6	24	19¼	18⅝	19¼+	¾
30⅞	11⅞	BallyMt .07e	18	287	31½	29⅞	31⅛+	⅞
28⅝	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	9	129	27	26¾	27 +	⅛
56½	50	Balt pfB 4.50		z210	56	55½	55½	
16½	12⅞	BanCa .60	104	52	14⅝	14¼	14½+	⅜
32⅞	12⅞	Bandag .20	11	1061	17½	16¾	17⅝+	⅜
12	4½	Bangr Punt	4	32	10⅞	10½	10⅝—	⅛
15¼	9	BanP pf 1.25		1	15¼	15¼	15¼—	⅜
37	28⅝	BkofNY 2.20	7	14	35⅛	35¼	35½+	¼
16⅛	11⅛	BkofVa .88	6	12	15	14¾	14¾—	⅛
29⅞	24⅛	BankAm .80	13	874	29¾	29¼	29¾+	⅜
38	28⅞	BankTr 3	9	336	38⅜	37¾	38⅛+	¼
29⅞	25⅝	BnkT pf 2.50		10	29½	28⅞	29½+	⅜
36½	25¼	BJ Oil 1.60		28	35⅛	34½	34⅞—	½
18	11⅝	BardCR .24	13	190	14¼	13½	13⅞+	¼
19	14¾	BarnsGp .80	7	9	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
16½	7⅝	BasicInc .80	4	14	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
37	26½	Basic pf 2.50		z80	35	34¾	35 +	½
30	22⅝	BatesMf .80	30	40	27¾	26¾	27¾+	1¼
39¼	25	BauschL 1	10	87	29¼	28½	28½—	⅜
46⅞	33	BaxtTrv .24	23	426	39½	38⅜	39¼+	1⅜
22¼	17⅞	BayStG 1.88	8	x5	22	21½	21½—	¼
5⅛	4⅛	BaykCig .24	238	8	4⅜	4¼	4¼—	⅛
30⅝	17	Bearing .50	12	35	30⅛	30¼	30¾+	¾
28½	21½	BeatFds .84	14	1963	28⅝	27½	28⅜+	⅞
28½	22¼	Beckmn .32	18	94	28⅛	27¾	28 —	¼
47⅞	32¼	BectDick .60	15	421	33⅝	33	33½+	¾
23⅞	14	BeechA 1	8	164	23⅛	22⅝	23 +	¼
17⅞	7¼	Beker .28		189	9	8⅞	8⅞	
23⅞	13⅛	BelcoP .70e	7	220	24	23¼	24 +	⅞
27¼	15⅝	Belden 1.32	8	11	25	24¾	24¾+	¼
11¼	7	BeldnHe .36b	6	x20	8	7⅞	8 —	¼
25½	15	BellHow .84		75	19⅝	18⅞	19¼+	⅜
52½	44½	BellCda 3.72	7	13	48⅛	47¾	48⅛+	⅜
22⅞	13⅝	Bemis 1.20	8	3	22	22	22 —	¼
45¼	37⅝	Bendix 2	9	79	42⅝	42½	42⅝+	¼
27⅝	17⅞	BenflCp 1.60	6	177	27	26⅝	26⅝+	⅜
61	46½	Benef pf 4.30		60	60	59½	60	
4¼	1½	BenfStd Mtg		31	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
2¾	1⅜	Bengt B .0	7	174	1⅝	1½	1½	
5⅞	2¾	Berkey Pho		273	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
24½	15⅝	Best Prod	12	69	22⅞	22½	22⅞+	½
48	33	BethStl 2	8	415	40¾	40⅜	40⅝+	¼
35½	27⅞	BigThree .40	19	9	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛+	⅜
28¼	15¼	BlackDr .40	19	608	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅝
11⅞	5	BlairJn .64	5	25	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
17⅞	12½	BlissLau 1.08	6	17	17⅞	17⅜	17¾+	⅜
24½	14⅞	BlockHR 1	14	46	23½	23⅛	23⅞—	⅛
29	20¼	BlueBell .80	6	202	27⅞	27½	27¾+	⅜
6	3⅜	Bluebird .05e	8	33	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝—	⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks		94	3½	3⅛	3⅝	
46¼	24⅛	Boeing 1a	11	471	44½	44⅛	44½	
36	23½	BoiseCas .80	12	713	33⅝	33	33⅜+	⅜
20	17⅛	BkMnth 1.20	8	4	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
33¼	21	Borden 1.40	10	222	34	33½	33⅞+	⅜
30¼	19⅞	BorWar 1.60	8	117	30⅛	29⅞	30 —	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Bormans		5	13	3⅞	3¼	3¾
22⅞	22⅝	BosEd 2.44	10	68	27¼	26⅞	26¾+	⅛
94¼	83½	BosE pf 8.88		z100	93½	93½	93½—	½
12½	10⅝	BosE 1.17		30	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
15¼	13⅞	BosE pf 1.46		17	15⅛	15	15	
14¼	8½	Braniff .24	10	155	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
35⅝	15¼	BraunCF .60	8	191	35⅝	34¾	35⅜+	⅜
33⅝	26¼	Brig Str .72	16	28	33	32½	32⅝—	⅛
83¼	61¼	BristMy 1.80	14	206	68½	67¼	68¼+	1½
50½	39¼	BristM pf 2		9	43½	43	43½+	½
13½	9½	BritPet .33e	34	599	13⅝	13⅛	13½	
36½	25¼	BrkwGl 1.40	7	26	34⅞	34½	34⅞	
20	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	31	19⅞	19½	19⅞+	⅛
27½	25½	BklUG pf2.47		7	27¼	27¼	27¼	
8⅝	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		18	8½	8¼	8¼	
28	18⅞	BwnGp 1.40	6	19	22	21¾	22 D	⅛
8¼	5¼	BrwnFer .40	10	170	7⅞	7¾	7¾—	⅛
18⅞	11	Brunswk .50	8	x129	16⅛	15⅞	16 +	⅛
27½	11	BrushW 1	8	40	28	27⅝	28 +	⅜
30¼	13	BucyEr .64	14	66	27	26⅝	26⅞+	⅜
20⅝	9⅞	BuddCo 1.20	5	83	20½	20	20¼+	⅛
9½	4⅝	Budgind .10r	7	4	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
25⅞	20½	BultFo 1.40a	9	6	24¾	24½	24⅝—	¼
11⅜	6	Buova .05j		154	8½	8	8¼+	⅜
12½	10⅝	BundyCp .80	7	5	12½	12	12⅛+	⅛
22⅛	19⅝	BunkHil 1.86		21	22	21½	21¾—	⅛
16⅝	11¼	BunkrR pf1.5		10	16	15⅝	15⅞	

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9½	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		52	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
34	23⅞	Burlind 1.40	7	104	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞+	⅛
45½	31⅞	BurlNo 1.30e	6	236	44½	44⅝	44½+	⅛
7⅝	6½	BurlNo pf.55		5	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
30½	24⅞	Burndy .88	11	25	29⅝	28⅞	29¼+	⅜
108½	83½	Burrghs .68	21	290	91⅝	90¼	91¼	
30¾	16⅞	ButesG Oil	7	178	20⅝	19¾	19¾—	⅜

C

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
61	46¾	CBS 2	11	421	58½	57¾	58½+	1
4⅝	1⅝	CCI Corp		16	4	3⅞	3⅞	
2⅞	½	CIMtg Gp		62	1	15-16	15-16	
4⅞	2⅝	CIRIt Inv		35	4⅜	4½	4½	
33⅝	28⅝	CITFin 2.40	8	179	39	38⅛	38¾+	½
1⅜	7-16	CL Assets		30	11-16	9-16	⅝+1-16	
7	4½	CL Asst pf1.16k		9	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
6	3⅝	CLCAm .24	5	41	4⅝	4½	4½	
19⅛	8	CMIInv Cp	21	82	19	18⅛	18⅞	
8⅞	5⅝	CNA Finl	9	183	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		41	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	
13⅛	11	CNAI 1.08a		18	13	12¾	12⅞	
49¼	40½	CPC Intl 2.30	10	255	49⅝	48⅞	48⅞+	⅛
26½	14⅜	CTSCp .60	7	21	19¼	18⅞	18⅞—	¼
4½	1½	CabCab For		101	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
42⅛	18⅝	CabotC 1.40	8	101	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛+	⅜
5¼	2¼	Cadence Ind	8	42	4	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Caesars Wrl		32	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	
8¾	3	Cal Financl	8	89	8⅝	8	8	
19⅞	15⅝	CalPUt 1.60	8	7	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
17½	10¾	Callahn .30r	18	39	14½	14	14¼+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Camm Brn		22	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
27½	16½	CmpRL .60a	16	23	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	⅜
37⅜	27⅝	CamSp 1.48	13	172	39	38⅝	39 +	⅜
31⅝	27⅝	CampTg 1.12	10	480	31⅛	30⅝	31¼+	⅝
19½	13	CdnPac .86e	7	167	17	16⅞	17 +	¼
12⅜	7½	CanalR .64	10	5	8	8	8	
56	42¼	CapCtis .20	13	106	54⅝	53⅝	54¼+	¼
24½	17⅛	CapHold .60	10	142	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅜
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	29⅝	Carbor 1.12	9	115	35⅞	35¼	35⅝+	⅜
4½	2½	Carling OKe	20	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	
16½	10¾	Carlisle .88	7	32	14⅞	14¼	14⅞+	⅛
71½	53½	CaroC&Oh 5		y100	70⅝	70¼	70¾+	1
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20	36	14	56	5⅝	5⅝	
24½	17⅝	CaroPw 1.72	9	103	24⅛	23⅞	24	
30⅝	25⅝	CarP pf 2.67		23	30¼	29⅞	30¼+	⅜
35⅝	21½	CarTec 1.80	7	11	34½	34¼	34½+	½
19⅛	11¾	CarrCp .64	14	235	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
16⅞	12½	CarrGn .89e		3	14¼	14	14¼	
15⅛	17⅝	CartHaw .90	9	181	18⅝	18⅛	18½+	⅜
42¾	31½	CartHw pf 2		15	33⅝	33	33⅝+	⅝
8⅝	6	CartWall .40	30	95	7⅝	7⅝	7½+	⅛
11	8	CaseNG .73r	8	44	8½	8¼	8½—	⅛
17⅝	15	CastlCk .80b	7	65	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
52¼	53⅛	CatrpTr 1.50	12	491	57¼	56½	56⅞+	⅜
19½	14	CecoCp 1.15	12	16	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
58	41⅛	Celanse 2.80	9	29	49½	49⅛	49¼	
53	46⅝	Celn pfA4.50		6	52¼	52	52¼+	¼
14	7⅞	Centex .12	11	17	12¾	12⅛	12½—	⅛
18⅛	13¼	CenSoW 1.20	10	482	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅜
20½	17½	CenHud 1.72	8	22	20½	20¼	20½+	⅜
18⅝	15⅝	CenIllLt 1.60	12	50	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	
52½	45	CnILt pf 4.50		z50	51½	51⅛	51½+	½
31½	27½	CnILt pf 2.87		z520	31¼	31	31 —	¼
29¼	25½	CnILt pf 2.62		z120	28⅝	28⅛	28½—	⅛
15½	12½	CentlPS 1.28	10	72	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
28⅛	18	CenLaE 1.40	10	88	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	
15⅜	14	CeMPw 1.40	10	50	15⅜	15½	15⅜	
18	13⅝	CenSoya .70	7	82	14	13¾	13⅞	
25½	19¾	CenTel 1.36	10	181	25	24⅝	25 +	½
36⅝	19¼	CentrDat .80	12	44	26⅝	26¼	26⅜—	⅜
22⅛	15	Cert-teed 965	11	17	20⅝	20⅛	20½+	⅛
30⅝	21⅛	CessnAir 1.20	8	44	29⅝	29½	29¾+	⅜
33⅝	18⅞	Chml pf 1.20		147	27½	27⅛	27⅞+	⅜
13⅝	11	ChamSp .68	10	107	13¼	13	13⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	ChartrCo .08	31	114	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
27¼	21⅝	Chartr NY 2	6	154	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞+	¾
8½	7	ChaseFd .60e		45	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛
32¼	26⅝	ChaseM 2.20	12	493	29¾	29⅜	29⅝+	⅜
4	2	ChaseT .83e		33	2⅞	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
11	5⅞	Chelsea .40	35	19	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
52	25¼	Chemtn 1.50	7	33	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	
43⅝	30⅝	ChmNY 2.88	7	420	42¼	40¼	42¼+	1¾
32¼	25¼	Ches Va 1.36	6	2	28½	28¼	28¼—	⅛
30	22½	ChesePn .76	16	805	26½	25⅞	26¼+	⅛
42	34⅝	Chessie 2.32	7	63	40⅝	40½	40⅞+	⅜
9¼	4¼	ChiMilw Cp		33	6½	6⅛	6⅜	
14⅞	8½	ChiMilw pf		4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
35⅝	24¾	ChiPneuT 2	16	60	27¼	26⅝	26⅞—	⅜
4⅝	2	ChkFull		38	3½	3	3⅛—	⅛
9⅝	4½	Chris Craft	13	19	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
15	9¼	Chromal .84	6	x36	14½	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
67⅝	53	Chroma pf 5		x6	67½	67¼	67¼+	1½
22⅞	10⅝	Chrys'er .30e	6	1467	20⅞	20⅜	20¾+	⅛
34⅝	32½	ChurChk .60b	11	186	34¾	34¼	34⅝+	⅛
24¼	19⅝	CinBell 1.60	9	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
23½	17	CinnGE 1.64	15	1477	23⅝	23	23⅛—	⅛
51	43½	CinGE pf 4		z70	48	48	48	
108	99¾	CinG pf 9.52		z150	107	106½	106½—	1½
35½	18⅝	CinMila 1.40	17	61	34¼	34	34¼	⅛
37⅝	27⅜	Citicorp .96	11	1045	32½	32	32½+	⅛
59¾	38⅛	CitiesSv 2.80	8	165	59½	58⅝	59⅞+	¼
5	1¼	CitzSR .30e		104	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	⅛
14¼	7	CityInvst .66	8	256	13	12⅞	12⅞	
15-16	5-16	CityInv wt		68	⅜	5-16	5-16	
26¼	16½	CityIn pfB 2		60	24¾	24½	24½—	¼
11⅝	10	CityIn pf 1.10		108	11¾	11½	11½	
46½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60a	12	58	40⅝	39	40½+	1⅜
15⅝	9	ClarkOil .50	8	48	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
73⅝	47	ClvCliff 1.80a	12	17	70⅛	69	70⅛+	1⅜
33⅝	26½	ClvEllll 2.56	11	59	33¼	32⅞	33	
87¾	77¼	ClEIll pf7.40		z5000	88⅝	88⅛	88⅝+	1⅜
13⅝	11¼	Clevepk .60	8	39	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
14⅞	10⅝	CloroxCo .52	10	227	12¾	12	12¼+	¼
11⅞	7⅛	CluetPea .40	6	296	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝+	⅛
13⅛	10¼	CluettP pf 1		24	11½	11½	11½—	¼
14⅞	7¼	CoastSt Gas	5	326	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	
24⅞	17⅞	CstSG pf1.83		39	23	22⅝	22⅞+	⅛
19¼	13¾	CstSG pf1.19		5	17¾	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
9⅝	6½	CocaBtl .40a	12	197	8	7⅝	7⅞—	⅛
95¼	73⅝	CocaCol 2.65	17	298	79⅝	78½	79 +	⅝
17⅞	8⅞	ColdwBk .50	8	17	15⅝	15½	15½+	⅛
14	8⅝	ColeNat .60	6	4	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
6⅞	2¼	Coleco Ind	15	26	5¼	5	5⅛—	⅛
31¼	23⅝	ColgPal .86	14	1339	27¾	26⅝	27¼+	½
8⅞	4⅝	CollinF .05e	6	24	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
34⅝	18	ColPenn .70	10	269	28⅞	28	28 —	⅜
25	19⅝	ColonlSt 1.45	7	55	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛+	⅛
56⅝	28½	Coltind 2.50	6	63	50⅝	50⅝	50⅞+	⅜
29¾	18⅛	Colt pf 1.60		1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
29⅛	22⅝	ColGas 2.14	9	105	29⅝	29⅛	29¼+	⅛
63⅝	56⅛	ColGs pf5.62		2	61	61	61 +	¼
59¼	54⅝	ColGs pf5.48		5	59⅝	59	59¼+	⅜
7⅞	4½	Colum Pict	3	208	6¾	6½	6⅝+	⅛
23-16	9-16	Colwel Mtg		39	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
20¼	12⅝	Comzd Com	9	60	20¼	20	20¼+	⅜
49½	32⅝	CombEng 2	11	171	50½	49⅝	50 +	⅜
43½	30	CmE pf 1.70		1	45	45	45 +	3½
23½	13	CombEq .10r	12	133	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜+	⅛
32⅝	26¼	ComwE 2.40	10	142	31⅝	30⅝	31 +	⅛
10¾	8⅝	ComEdA wt		1	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
22¼	17½	ComE pf1.42		36	21½	21⅜	21⅜—	⅛
23⅞	20¼	ComE pf1.90		7	23⅝	23⅝	23½+	⅛
24⅞	21¼	ComwE pf 2		7	24½	24⅜	24⅝	
27⅞	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		12	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	
32⅝	28⅝	ComE pf2.87		24	32¼	32¼	32⅝	
101½	89	ComE pf8.40		101	100⅛	100¼	100¼—	¼
11¾	6¾	ComwO		297	8	7⅛	7⅞	
22¼	16⅝	ComO pf1.72		20	19	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
33⅞	23⅞	Comsat 1	7	269	32⅝	32	32½+	⅜
35¼	18⅝	Compgr .20	9	105	33⅝	33	33	
8	4	Comput Sci	10	133	7⅞	7	7 +	⅛
13⅝	8½	ConAgr .75	3	42	13	12⅞	13 +	¼
25¼	19¾	ConeMills 1	4	89	23¾	23⅛	23¾+	⅜
19⅝	12	Congolm .50	8	85	14⅝	14¼	14⅜—	⅛
19½	13½	ConnM 1.60	15	22	19½	19¼	19⅜	
26¼	19⅜	Conrac .80B	9	40	26	25⅝	26 +	½
20½	15	ConEd 1.60	5	680	20⅝	20	20⅜+	¼
71⅝	55½	ConEd pf 6		8	71⅝	71	71⅝+	⅛
54⅞	44	ConEd pf 5		20	55	54⅝	54⅝+	⅜
26⅝	19⅝	ConFds 1.40	9	125	26⅞	26⅝	26¾+	⅛
68	56½	ConF hf 4.50		9	68⅝	67⅝	68¼+	1⅜
28	18½	ConFrgt .80	9	53	26	25⅞	26 +	¼
35¾	24½	ConNGs 2.50	9	125	35⅜	35⅛	35⅝—	⅛
22⅝	19	ConsuPow 2	7	492	22¾	22⅜	22⅝—	⅛
45	37	CnPw pf4.16		z50	44¼	44¼	44¼	
50½	40	CnPw pf4.50		z350	48	47½	47½	
79	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z120	79	77¾	79 +	1¼
82⅛	66	CnPw pf7.76		z120	80¾	80½	80¾	
26½	25	CnPw pf2.43		20	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅜
90	75½	ConPow pf 6		4	89½	89½	89½+	½
9¼	5¼	ContAir Lin	13	182	7	6¾	6⅞	
57½	41⅝	ContlCp 2.80	19	30	54¾	54½	54¾—	¼
34⅝	26¾	CntlGrp 2	8	152	33¼	33⅛	33¼—	⅛
57⅝	35⅝	ConllCp 2.40	8	117	57⅞	57⅝	57⅞	
17¼	9⅝	ContITP 1.28	8	57	16¾	16½	16⅝	
3	1¼	Contll Rlty		66	2⅛	2	2	
40⅝	33	Cont Oil 1.20	9	883	38½	37¾	38⅛+	⅜
17⅝	12¼	ContTel 1.08	11	221	17¼	17	17⅛	
27⅞	17⅝	Control Dat	10	619	26⅝	25⅞	26 —	⅛
43	40¾	CnDt pf 4.50		z360	46½	46	46 —	½
6	2½	CookUn .30t	6	103	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
42¼	29	Cooperln .84	12	41	42¾	42	42¾+	½
10½	4⅞	Cooper Lab.20	14	59	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
16¾	9⅞	CoopTR .70	3	70	15⅛	14½	14½—	⅝
17¼	12	CopT pf 1.25		3	16½	16½	16½	
20½	10¾	Copelnd .68	9	136	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	¼
25⅞	17½	CoppRg .50a		54	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1½	Cordura Cp.10e		528	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	¼
80	43⅝	CornG 1.52a	16	80	72	71⅝	71⅞+	⅛
4	1⅜	Cousins Mtg		52	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
12⅝	6⅛	Cowles .56	15	25	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝+	⅛
37⅝	27⅞	CoxBdct .55	10	19	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛+	⅝
16⅝	8¼	Craig .30	4	34	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
39⅛	23¼	Crane 1.20	5	57	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+	⅞
5⅝	3¼	CreditF .24	11	64	5⅞	5½	5⅞+	⅛
28⅝	21⅝	CrockN 1.66	9	70	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
45⅝	35½	CrockN pf 3		9	45⅝	45¼	45¼	
15¾	10½	CrompK .80	8	7	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
33⅛	18⅞	CrouHl 1	12	6	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	11	90	44½	44¼	44½+	¼
20¾	13⅝	Culbro 1.32	7	75	20⅞	20½	20½—	⅛
11	7⅝	Culligan .44	8	12	9½	9¼	9¼—	¼
45½	19¾	CummEng 1.20	11	127	47	46¾	47 +	¾
126⅝	79	Cum pf 7.50		z1600	126⅝	126¼	126⅝+	1⅜
9⅝	6½	CunnDrg .25	8	23	8½	8	8 +	⅛
12⅝	11	CurrInc 1.08		19	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
17⅝	10	CurtisWr .60	10	71	17⅝	17¼	17¼+	⅛
40¼	26⅝	NutlerH 1.80	9	19	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝+	⅜
25⅝	15⅝	Cyclops 1.20a	5	36	23⅝	22½	22⅞+	⅛
31⅝	21½	Cyprus 1.40	23	30	24	23⅜	23⅜—	¼

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1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¼	4⅝	DPF Inc	11	73	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Damon .20	50	300	8½	7⅝	8 +	⅜
11¾	7	DanRiv .48	5	117	9¼	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
29½	19¾	DanaCo .92	9	252	29⅛	28¼	28⅝+	⅝
41	27½	Dartind .80b	8	42	34½	34¼	34½	
41½	32¼	Dartindpf 2		25	37¾	37	37¾—	¼
60¾	37⅝	Data Genl	2	183	45	43⅝	45 +	1⅝
17⅝	10⅝	Dayco .50b	5	27	17¼	17	17	
68	50	Dayc pf 4.25		z60	66	66	66 +	2
38	26¼	DaytnHud 1	10	48	36⅞	36½	36⅝+	⅜
20	17	DaytPL 1.66	10	66	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	¼
129	111½	DPL pf 12.50		z10	129½	129½	129½+	1½
34½	29	Deere 1.10	8	982	31¾	31	31⅛+	⅛
29½	22	DelMon 1.50	7	25	27	26½	27 +	½
14⅝	12¼	DelmaP 1.20	9	195	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
45⅞	34½	DeltaAir .70	9	333	38⅝	37⅞	38½+	⅜
7	3⅜	Deltec Intl	8	24	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
7⅝	5¼	Deltona Crp		61	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
24¼	19	DennisMfg 1a	7	28	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝+	½
25¼	18⅝	Dennys .44	12	46	24	23½	23⅝+	⅛
34⅞	27½	Denisply .80	15	20	30⅝	30¼	30⅝+	⅜
38	15½	Deseret .40	21	68	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜—	⅛
15	5⅝	DeSotoIn .60	9	x20	14¼	14	14 +	⅛
15⅝	13	DetEdjs 1.45	10	213	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
97	82½	DetE pf 9.32		z170	95	95	95 —	¾
80¼	66	DetE pf 7.68		z40	79	78½	78½	
78½	64	DetE pf 7.45		z130	78	76½	76½	
77½	64	DetE pf 7.36		z400	75⅝	75¼	75¼—	¼
28¼	24⅝	DetE pf 2.75		6	28	27⅞	28	
28⅞	24¼	DeE pfB2.75		13	28⅝	28	28¼+	⅛
25	12¼	Dexter .80	9	27	23⅞	23¾	23¾	
7	4⅛	DiGiorg .05e	9	20	7⅛	6½	6⅞—	¼
13½	10⅝	DiGior pf .88		z500	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝+	⅜
13¾	9	DialFinl .70	7	8	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
42½	33⅝	DiamInl 2	9	x90	39⅝	38½	39⅛+	⅜

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
22¾	14	DiamM 1.72t	4	14	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
35⅝	32	DiamSh 1.10	9	430	35¼	34⅞	35	
36¼	24½	Dia pfD 1.20		53	31⅞	31½	31½	
11⅞	6⅞	DickAB .20	15	122	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
12	8¼	Dictaphn .64	12	225	11½	11¼	11⅛+	¼
15	10½	Diebold .44	10	107	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
57¼	46½	DigitalEq	27	675	55⅞	54⅞	55½+	⅜
11½	7⅝	Dillingm .48	5	114	9¼	9	9	
26⅞	22¼	Dillngm pf 2		2	25¼	25¼	25¼+	½
37½	28⅞	Dillon 1.08b	12	10	30½	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
63	41⅞	Disney .12b	20	429	49¼	48½	49 +	½
2¾	1	Diversd In		12	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
6¼	13-16	Diversd Mtg		113	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅞	11	DrPepr .44	18	245	14⅝	14	14½	
46	32½	DomeM .80a	15	22	43⅞	42⅞	43⅞+	⅞
6⅝	2¼	DonLuJ .10e	9	87	4⅛	4	4 +	⅛
24¼	17⅝	Donnelly .68	12	037	24⅝	24½	24⅝+	¼
19½	13¼	DorOliv .20c	6	8	19⅛	19	19 —	¼
19½	13⅞	DorOliv .20e	6	8	19⅝	19	19	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Dorsey .40	6	9	11½	11⅜	11½+	⅛
56⅝	38⅝	Dow Ch 1	13	1269	43⅞	43¼	43⅝+	½
33½	26¾	DowJon 1.16	18	6	32¾	32¼	32¼+	¼
26	19¾	Dravg .95	8	9	23⅝	23	23 —	⅛
47	35¼	Dresser .80	10	489	42½	41⅝	42½+	⅞
18⅝	16	DrexBd 1.44		26	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅛
9½	6¼	Dreyfus .55e	6	42	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
161¾	127¾	duPont 5.25e	13	243	137¼	136	136	
66	59	duPnt pf4.50		1	66½	66⅝	66¼+	½
23⅞	16⅝	DukeP 1.60	9	390	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
93	75	Duke pf 6.75		1	90	90	90 +	¼
101⅛	88	Duke pf 8.70		z40	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜—	⅜
96½	79½	Duke pf 8.20		z190	96½	95	96½+	1½
92½	75½	Duke pf 7.80		z1050	91⅝	90½	91⅝+	1
30⅝	24⅝	Duke pf 2.69		20	30½	30¼	30⅝	
33¾	24⅝	DunBrd 1.06	17	127	30¼	29⅞	30	
20¼	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	9	97	20⅛	20	20¼+	¼
24	19	Dq 3.7of 1.87		z50	22½	22½	22½	
25¼	21½	DuqLt4pf		z200	24½	24½	24½	
27¼	24	DuqL pf 2.31		z900	26⅝	26¼	26½—	¼
30½	26⅝	DuqL pf 2.75		z600	30½	30	30½	
12	7¼	Dymoln .44	7	16	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛

E

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19½	13½	EG&G .18	14	50	17⅝	17	17⅝+	¼
14¼	10	ELT .14	13	16	12¾	12¾	12¾	
5⅝	2⅞	EMILt .19e	12	102	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
46½	21⅛	E Syst 1.60b	9	37	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝+	⅞
40½	25½	EagleP 1.16	9	12	39½	39¼	39¼—	⅛
22⅞	16¾	EascoCp .75	6	35	22	21⅞	22 +	¼
11¼	4⅛	EastAir Lin	66	399	8¾	8½	8⅝—	⅛
28⅞	22⅛	EastGsF .80	9	186	27¾	27⅝	27½	
18⅛	14	EastUtl 1.50	8	35	18¼	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
120¾	81½	EasKd 1.60a	22	1254	87⅛	85⅛	87 +	1⅛
44⅞	29½	Eaton 2	10	136	44⅝	43⅝	44 —	⅛
28	21	Echlin .48	15	344	28	27⅝	28 +	⅜
30	21⅝	EckrdJk .48	16	20	29¼	28¾	28⅞—	½
16¾	12⅝	EckrdNC .24	10	54	16⅛	15¾	15⅞+	⅛
57⅞	45½	EdisBrolk20	9	14	58¼	57⅝	58¼+	⅜
15	9¼	Edwrds .50	4	14	15	14⅞	15	
15¾	11¼	ElPaso 1.10	7	654	15⅛	14¾	15 +	¼
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc		32	2½	2⅜	2½+	¼
18½	11⅞	EDS .60	15	33	16⅝	16⅛	16½	
3⅝	1⅛	ElMem Mg	4	87	3¾	3½	3⅝	
10¼	5	EMM pf 1k		2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	
21⅛	15⅛	ElginNat 1	8	79	21	20¾	20⅞+	⅜
8⅝	4⅛	Elixir Ind	8	51	7¾	7⅝	7½	
31¾	24½	EltraCp 1.16	8	25	30⅝	30	30¼—	¼
41½	33½	EmerEl 1	17	321	35¼	34¾	34⅞+	⅛
50½	31¾	Emery 1.20	20	8	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞+	¼
15	8¾	Emeryln .44	11	15	12	11¾	11¾—	⅞
37	26¼	Emhart 1.80	7	102	36⅞	35½	36⅛+	½
48	34½	Emhart pf		7	48½	48	48½+	½
16¼	13½	EmpDE 1.36	11	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅝	11	EmpGas .20	8	14	18½	18¼	18⅜—	⅛
37⅝	22⅝	EnglhdM 1.20	8	47	32⅝	32½	32⅝+	⅛
8	5¼	EnnisB .32	5	16	6	5⅞	5⅞	
30	21¾	Enserch 1.72	10	137	29½	29	29½+	⅛
29¼	21¾	Entex 1.20	9	16	29	29	29¼+	⅜
37⅝	17¾	Envrtec .20e	11	123	34⅝	34¼	34⅝+	½
29	21⅛	Equifax .2a	9	7	28⅝	28¼	28⅝+	⅜
11⅝	9¼	Equimrk .88	7	27	11½	11⅜	11½+	¼
37½	29½	EquitGs 2.84	7	9	37	36¾	36¾—	⅛
57	17¾	EqutLf 2.29e	13	165	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝+	⅜
42	30¼	Esmark 1.76	8	349	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛+	¾
8½	4½	Esquire .16t	19	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾+	¼
10	5⅞	Esterline .36	8	35	8⅛	8	8	
49¼	29½	Ethyl 1.60	6	81	42⅝	41½	4 +	½
63⅝	39¼	Ethyl pf 2.40		8	54½	54	54½+	1¼
13¾	5	EvansPd .40	9	257	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
14	14	Evan pf1.40wi		361	14¼	14	14⅛+	⅛
27⅝	14⅛	ExCelO 1.25	9	178	25⅛	25	25⅛+	¼
21⅞	18	Exclsr 1.76e		46	20⅞	20½	20⅝+	⅛
56⅞	47¼	Exxon 1.40i	9	1383	53⅝	52⅞	MM+	⅜

F

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27⅝	19½	FMC 1	11	200	23¾	23½	23¾+	¼
39⅝	31¾	FMC pf 2.25		7	36¼	36	36¼+	¼
9½	5½	Fabrge .40	9	91	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	
11⅜	6½	FabrlCtr .12	6	12	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅛
9⅝	5	Facet Entrp	12	17	6⅝	6¼	6¼+	⅛
55¼	34⅝	FairCam .80	28	126	42⅝	41¾	42⅝+	⅞
11¾	6⅛	Fairind .30	10	71	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
17	10¾	FairmtF .68	8	71	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	7	11	8⅛	8¼	8¼—	⅛
13¾	5	Farah Mfg		140	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
9⅞	4	Fedders Cp	70	138	7	6¾	7 +	¼
31¼	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	5	27	24	23⅝	24 +	¼
25	12⅝	FdMogl 1.20a	7	39	23¾	23¼	23¾+	⅜
17⅝	13	FedNMt .88	7	1878	17⅞	17	17⅞+	½
20	16½	FedPaBd .90	5	22	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	¼
24⅞	16½	FPap pf 1.20		4	23	23	23 +	¼
17⅞	10¼	FSignl .60a	8	14	17½	17⅛	17½+	½
60	42	FedDSt 1.46	14	309	49⅛	48⅝	49¼—	¼
36	21⅝	Ferro 1.25	7	300	30⅞	30	30⅞+	½
17¼	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		80	10½	10¼	10½+	⅛
6⅝	3⅛	FidFin .20e	6	29	6¼	6⅛	6½—	⅛
32¼	26	FidelUn 2.40	8	17	32½	32	32¼+	¼
22	15	FieldcrMil 1a	5	41	19	18⅝	18¾—	¼
22	15	FieldcrMil 1a	5	41	19	18⅝	18¾—	¼
11⅞	7	Filtrol Cp	5	8	9⅝	9¼	9¼+	⅛
19¼	9⅝	FinSanB .48	5	14	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
20½	9½	FinlFed .50	6	12	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
26	21¼	FirS.n 1		1014	1262	23⅞	23½	23⅞+	⅜
18¾	12¼	FstChar .80t	7	620	17	16¾	16⅞	
23¾	16½	FstChic .95	8	227	22¼	21½	22 +	⅜
44½	36¼	FstInBn 1.20	12	24	42¾	42⅝	42¾	
14¼	8½	FstMiss .36	10	266	13¾	13½	13¾+	⅛
30	22⅝	FstNBo 1.8	8 9	72	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+	¼
24¾	20⅝	FNStBn 2	9	4	24¾	24¾	24¾+	½
17⅛	14	FstPa 1.32	50	164	16½	16⅛	16⅝	
4⅛	1½	FstPa Mtg		94	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
12½	9⅝	FstUnRl 1	14	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	
7⅝	4⅞	Fst VaBk .45	11	34	7¼	7	7⅛—	⅛
23⅝	17⅝	FWiscp 1.76	8	11	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜—	⅛
33⅞	23⅞	FischM 1.10	9	107	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝—	⅛
13	8⅝	FishFds .40	6	40	11¾	11½	11½	
17½	9⅝	Fw.72scl .28	6	7	13⅜	13½	13⅝	
20⅝	14	FleetEnt .40	16	162	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
18⅝	13¼	Fleming .80	8	223	16¼	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
16¾	8¼	FlexiVan .20	17	308	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	
23¼	16	Flintkot 1.16	10	60	22¼	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
65½	50⅝	Flin pfA 4.50		z60	65⅝	65½	65½+	⅜
27⅝	16¾	FlaE Coast	15	19	27⅝	26½	27⅛+	⅞
20⅝	13⅝	FlaGas 1	8	112	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝+	½
28⅞	20¼	FlaPwL 1.56	10	294	28	27⅞	27⅞	D
32½	25⅛	FlaPow 2.28	10	180	32⅜	32	32 —	¼
29⅝	19½	FlaStl 1.20	11	9	20⅝	20¼	20¼+	½
45½	30	FluorCp 1	10	199	38½	37⅞	38½+	½
109	72⅝	FluorpfB 3		1	91	91	91 +	1¼
6½	4⅛	FdFair .20	11	61	5⅝	5⅝	5½—	⅛
16	10¼	FooteCB 1	7	22	15⅞	15½	15½—	¼
61¾	43⅝	FordM 3.20	6	1104	61⅞	61¼	61⅝—	¼
18½	13½	ForMcK 1	7	125	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅜
29⅝	22⅞	FMK pf 1.80		13	26	25⅞	26 +	⅛
15¾	13⅝	FtDear 1.24		67	15½	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
40¼	28⅝	FtHowP .64	12	103	35⅝	35½	35⅝+	⅜
38¼	21½	FosWh 1.10a	8	345	40	38⅝	39⅛+	1½
50⅝	27½	Foxboro 1	10	10	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝+	½
35¼	23¼	FrnklnM .70	11	208	29	28¾	29 +	¼
31½	21½	FreepM .60	12	314	30	29⅝	29¾+	⅜
17⅝	7¾	Frigtrnc .10a	24	161	17	16¾	17 +	¼
29	18⅝	Fruehf 1.80	7	152	27⅞	27⅛	27¾+	⅜
12⅞	4½	Fuquaind .08e		173	12	11⅝	11⅝—	¼

G

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅝	10¼	GAFCp .60	7	271	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	—⅛
22⅝	15⅞	GAFpf 1.20		40	18½	18¼	18⅝+	¼
34	25⅛	GATX 1.80	13	174	34⅝	33¾	33⅞—	⅞
44½	36⅝	GATX pf2.50		5	45	44½	44½	
7¾	4	GCA Corp	25	98	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	¼
8¼	4½	GFBusn .32	71	23	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Gable Ind		30	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
29½	21⅝	GamSk 1.40	5	50	23¼	22¾	23 —	¼
41	32¼	Gannett 1	20	101	41	40¼	40⅞+	⅞
14	6½	GapStrs .15e	8	49	9¼	9	9⅛	
37	16¼	GardDen .76	18	91	19¼	18⅞	19¼+	⅛
16⅝	13⅛	Garfink 1.04	7	20	15¼	15	15¼+	⅛
13⅝	12⅛	GasSvc 1.20	11	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
9⅝	4⅝	Gateway In	3	16	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
26	18	Gearhrt .28	10	45	21⅞	21½	21¾+	⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Gemini Cap		24	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
12	9⅛	GAInv 1.06e		37	11½	11⅛	11⅜—	⅜
64½	35⅛	GnAmO 1b	18	148	63¼	60¾	61 —	2¼
12¼	8⅛	GenBanc .80	14	5	11½	11⅜	11½—	⅛
13⅝	9½	GnCable .72	9	133	11½	11⅛	11¼	
26¼	17	GCinma .68	9	19	25⅛	25	25 +	⅜
6⅞	3⅛	Gen Develpt	5	51	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
65	37⅛	Gen Dynam	6	132	51½	50⅝	51½+	⅜
58⅝	46	GenEl 1.80	14	2835	55¼	53⅝	55⅛+	1½
53½	52½	GenEl wi		29	55¼	53⅝	55¼+	1⅞
34¾	26⅛	GnFood 1.50	9	646	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝—	⅜
22¾	15⅝	GnGth 1.34e	19	22	22⅛	21⅞	22	—⅛
14⅞	8⅝	GenHost .60		57	12¾	12¼	12⅝+	⅜
20¼	8¼	GenInst .22t	15	255	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞—	¼
37	27¾	GnInstr pf 3		2	36½	36	36½—	¼
21	13½	GenMed .30	10	61	17½	17¼	17¼—	¼
35⅝	26⅜	GenMills .76	15	431	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝+	½
78⅛	57¾	GnMot 5.55e	8	2300	78⅝	7	78¼+	¼
54½	47¾	GKGMot pf 3.75		x2	52½	52	52 —	1
74¼	65	GnMotSpf 5		x3	72½	72¼	72½—	¼
7⅝	5	GenPort Inc	12	50	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
19½	15⅜	GPU Cp 1.68	10	1387	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛+	¼
11⅝	6⅝	GenRefr .40	7	31	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
56⅞	34¼	GnSignl 1.04	14	6	52¼	52⅛	52¼+	¼
6⅝	3⅝	Gen Steel	5	55	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
31⅞	23¼	GTelEl 2	10	876	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞+	⅜
35¼	31¼	GTIEl pf2.50		1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
28⅞	26½	GTIEl pf2.48		15	28⅝	28½	28⅝+	⅛
16	14	GTFl pf 1.25		z250	15	15	15	
26⅞	18	GTire 1.10s	6	981	26⅛	25¾	25⅞+	⅛
9	4⅝	Genesco Inc	7	169	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
24⅝	18⅝	Genstar 1.40	5	3	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	½
41½	33⅝	GenuPts .76	18	179	37¼	36⅞	37 +	½
38⅛	30	GaPacif .80	19	895	38⅞	38¼	38⅞+	⅞
28⅛	26⅝	GaPw pf2.52		2	27¼	27	27¼+	¼
29⅝	26	GaPw pf2.75		14	29¼	29⅛	29¼+	¼
88⅝	69	GaPw pf7.80		z70	85	85	85	
86	68¼	GaPw pf7.72		z120	85	84½	85 +	2
26⅞	19½	Gerber 1.30	9	9	26	25⅞	26 +	⅜
198¾	152	GettyO 2.50a	15	33	198	197	197 —	⅜
18	16¼	GettO pf1.20		4	17¾	17¾	17¾	
12⅝	8⅝	GiantPC .60	8	47	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅜	7⅛	Gibr Fin	6	134	10⅜	10	10⅛	
11½	5⅝	GiddLew .40	11	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
15⅝	9¼	GiffdHill .64	7	101	15	14⅞	14⅞—	
38⅞	24⅝	Gillette 1.50	10	349	27¼	26⅝	27¼+	⅜
18	7¾	Ginos Inc	8	110	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
14⅝	6¼	GleasW 1.18e		10	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	
11½	6½	Global Mar		119	7¾	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
25	16¾	GlobeUn 1	6	13	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	⅛
20⅝	11½	GoldWt Fin	5	55	18⅞	18¼	18⅝+	⅛
21	13⅝	GoldW pf .78		42	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
29⅝	18	Goodrh 1.12	458	112	27½	27⅛	27½+	⅜
86¼	77	Gdrch pf7.85		z50	86	86	86 +	1
25¼	20⅝	GODYR 1⅞			23⅝	23½	23⅝+	¼
16¼	9⅝	GorJwlA .40	6	14	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
31⅝	22	Gould 1	10	176	31	30⅝	30⅞—	⅛
30⅞	19¼	Gould pf1.35		8	30⅝	30⅝	30½+	½
33⅞	24¼	Grace 1.70	9	274	29¼	28⅝	29 +	½
34⅛	24⅝	Grainger .36	17	4	30	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
18⅝	12⅝	GrandUn 1	6	5	17½	17½	17½	
17⅝	12¼	Granitvl .90	5	14	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	
19⅞	13¼	GrayDrg .80	5	29	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
15⅝	10½	GtAtlPac		25	393	13⅝	12⅞	13 +	⅛
24½	18⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	5	3	22⅜	22¼	22⅛—	⅛
19⅝	14⅛	GtNoIr 1.50e	15	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞+	¼

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
34⅝	27½	GtNoNk 1.10	8	42	33¼	32¾	33¼+	⅜
24⅝	13⅝	GtWnFin .50	10	723	23⅝	23	23⅝+	⅜
31⅝	16½	GtWest Unit	6	8	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
20¼	16⅝	GtWn pf 1.88		5	18½	18½	18½—	⅛
18⅛	15¼	GrGiant 1.08	21	48	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
17⅝	13	Greyh 1.04a	8	284	15⅝	15¼	15½—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Greyhnd wt		205	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
3½	1⅛	Groller Inc		154	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
18⅞	14	Grumm .80	4	95	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅜
17⅝	9⅝	Guardin .30	8	17	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅜
3⅛	1	Guard Mtg		54	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
20⅝	14¾	GulfWstn .60	4	713	18⅝	18	18⅛	
8½	2⅛	GlfWind wt		328	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
47½	34	GlfW pf 2.50		75	39⅝	39½	39⅝+	⅛
12⅝	7½	GlfLfHd .60	8	x212	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	½
3½	1¼	Gu IMtg Rlt		23	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
29¼	20⅝	GulfOil 1.80	7	1191	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝+	¼
21¾	13¼	GulfResrc 1	7	x132	1y½	16⅝	16⅝+	¼
26⅝	18	GfR pfB 1.30		5	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
15⅝	11¾	GifStUt 1.12	9	139	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
56	49	G.tSU pf4.52		240	54⅝	54½	54⅝+	1½
61m	27½	Gulton Ind	8	24	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝—	⅛

H

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	3	HMW Ind	10	36	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
36	27½	HackW 2.80	8	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
22	14⅝	HallFB .66	13	45	21	21	21 +	⅛
19¾	13¼	HallPrt .80a	8	1	20	20	20 +	⅛
69⅝	48¼	HallBrtn .56a	13	565	66¼	65½	65⅝+	⅜
24½	16⅝	HamrIP 1.30	7	74	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝+	⅝
7½	3⅝	Hammond		9	ov.½	7⅝	7⅝	
18¼	15⅝	HanJSec 1.47e		51	17½	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
22⅝	19⅝	HanJInv 1.88e		21	22⅝	21¾	22	
7⅝	3⅝	Handlmn .20	11	61	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
21½	18⅝	HandyHar .80	7	11	20⅝	20½	20½+	⅛
28½	14⅝	HanesCp 1.36	6	23	25⅝	25¼	25½+	⅛
60½	43⅝	Hanna 1.80	9	141	51⅝	51	51⅝+	⅝
34⅝	21⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	8	65	33⅝	33¼	33⅝—	⅛
9½	6⅝	Hardees	7	102	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
22⅞	14	Harnishf .80	6	83	16⅛	15⅞	16 +	⅛
14⅞	12	Harrah .30a	7	15	13	12¾	12⅞—	⅛
38¼	31⅝	HarrBk 1.50	7	40	37⅝	37	37⅝+	⅜
29	26⅝	Harris 1	12	206	29⅝	29¼	29¼+	⅛
27½	18⅝	Harsco 1.40b	6	42	25	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
14½	8⅝	HartSMx .72	9	22	12⅝	12	12⅝	
29⅝	17⅝	HarteHk .40	13	12	28⅝	28½	28⅝+	⅛
17⅝	15⅞	HattSe 1.44a	24	18	17⅝	17⅝	17¼+	½
24	20	HawliEl 1.88	9	11	24	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
18⅝	11⅝	HayesAlb 1b	6	31	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
12⅝	3⅝	Hazeltine	4	29	9⅝	9	9 —	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Hecks .12	9	94	9	8⅝	9	
17⅝	10⅝	HeclaM .30t		60	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛+	¼
16½	9	HellmBr .60a	6	39	16	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
33⅝	26½	HeinzHJ 1.08	10	136	33⅞	33⅛	33⅝+	⅜
32	25½	Heinz pf 1.70		18	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛+	⅜
9⅝	5	Helene Curt	7	7	6⅛	6	6⅛	
29⅝	18½	Hellerint .92	9	221	22¾	21½	22¼+	1¼
123	81	Hiler pf 4.07		10	96¼	96¼	96¼+	2¼
45⅝	30¼	HelmerP .40	11	30	44	43⅝	44 +	⅛
2¼	1¼	Hemisp Cap		24	2	1⅝	2 +	⅛
8	6⅝	Heminc .66e		34	8⅝	8	8⅛+	⅛
38	24	Hercules 1	14	249	27⅝	27	27⅝+	⅛
27½	18½	HershyFd 1.12	7	63	21¼	20⅝	21⅛+	⅛
23⅝	7¾	Hesston		66	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
25½	15½	Hestn pf 1.60		7	17½	17⅝	17½+	⅛
59¼	38⅝	Heublin 1.32	14	273	44	42½	43⅝+	⅜
117⅝	80	HewltPk .30	26	289	85⅝	84⅝	85⅛+	½
7⅝	4½	HghVolt .05e	28	29	6⅝	6	6⅛+	⅛
24	17½	Hillenbd .78	8	25	20⅝	20½	20⅝+	½
22	15	HiltonHtl .92	12	259	23	22⅝	23 +	¼ D
28	19⅝	Hobart .92	13	5	24½	24⅝	24⅝+	¼
23¼	14⅝	HoernW .90	10	423	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛+	¼
9⅝	5⅝	HoffEle .18e	7	15	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
20	10⅝	Holiday .40	12	694	13⅝	12⅞	13¼+	⅜
30	19	HlldyA 1.70t		2	23⅝	23	23	
46⅝	26	HollyS 2.40	3	62	30⅞	30¼	30⅝+	⅜
44⅝	24⅞	Homestk 1a	19	149	36⅝	36	36⅝+	⅛
56⅛	32¼	Honywll 1.60	10	674	48⅝	48	48⅝+	⅜
24½	18⅝	HoovBB 1.12	7	5	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	¼
3⅝	1⅛	Horizon Cp		88	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅝	11⅝	HospAff .32	7	27	15⅛	15	15	
28½	20¼	HospCpA .40	10	103	26½	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
14	8¼	Hostind .40	550	91	11	10⅝	11 +	⅛
17⅝	10¼	Houdall .90a	6	29	17½	17	17¼+	¼
16¼	11½	HougMif .72	8	36	16	15⅝	16 +	½
13⅝	7¼	HousFab .28	9	107	9½	9⅝	9⅛+	⅛
22⅛	15¾	HousF 1.20	7	470	21¾	21⅛	21⅝	
48⅝	35½	HouF pf 2.37		2	48¼	48¼	48¼	
40	29¾	HouF pf 2.50		23	39	38⅞	39 —	⅜
32⅝	20¼	Hous P 1.76	8	273	31⅝	31⅛	31¼+	⅛
36⅝	25	HousNG .70	12	240	35	34¼	34¼—	⅛
17⅝	7⅝	HowJohn .32	10	494	12⅝	12⅛	12½+	⅛
16⅝	11	Hubbrd 1.20	11	30	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
22⅝	14	HudsnA .80	40	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
8½	4½	HughHat .40	6	13	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
52½	34	HughsTl .50	14	249	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
17⅝	11⅞	Humana .40	10	53	17⅝	17	17¼+	¼
15¼	10½	HuntCh .34	14	122	13⅝	13	13⅛+	⅛
25⅝	13⅝	HuttnEF .60	5	66	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
17⅝	10⅞	Huyck .68	14	45	13⅝	13	13¼	
15	8⅝	Hydromt .52	5	49	11⅝	11¼	11¼+	½

I

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
22	16½	ICInds 1.40	7	101	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
43⅞	33⅝	ICind pf 2.50		14	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝—	¼
97	75	ICinds pf 6		2	97	97	97	
5⅝	3	ICN Pharm	6	99	4½	4	4 —	⅛
47	34½	INACp 2.10	15	183	47¼	45⅝	47¼+	¼
19⅝	16¼	INAIn 1.59a		24	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅛
79⅝	60	ITTSvc pf 4		1	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛+	⅛
13¼	9⅝	IUInt .80	11	314	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
35	26¼	IUInt A		2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝—	½
30	26	IdahoP 2.16	10	73	30	29½	30 +	¼
22⅝	13¼	IdealBa 1.20	9	153	22¾	22	22½—	¼
9⅝	6⅛	IdeaToy .32b	6	34	8¾	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
27¾	22½	IllPowr 2.20	11	252	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	
27	23	IlPow pf2.13		z820	26	26	26 —	½
48	41	IlPow pf3.78		z500	47¼	47	47¼+	½
54¼	50	IlPow pf4.47		z500	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	
30	21	ITW .56	16	30	26⅞	26¼	26⅞+	⅜
18⅛	10¼	ImplCpA .24	6	346	16	15⅝	16 —	⅛
37	25⅛	INCO 1.40a	14	270	32⅞	32¼	32⅝+	½
7⅝	4⅝	IncmCap .88a		14	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
10	8⅞	IncCCu .80e		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
117½	102	IndlM pf 12		z30	116½	116½	116½+	¼
25½	19⅝	IndiGas 2.12	8	6	25⅝	25¼	25⅝+	¼
25¼	20	IndplPL 1.82	11	139	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
17½	12½	IndlNat 1.20	8	36	15⅝	15½	15¾+	⅛
14⅝	6½	Inexco Oil	17	137	12⅝	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
95½	68⅝	IngerR 2.68	12	233	73⅝	71⅝	73½+	1⅝
57½	44¼	IngR pf 2.35		10	48¼	47¾	48 +	¼
34	24	Inind Con 1	8	12	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝—	¼
58	41	InIndSti 2.60	11	87	50¼	49⅞	50⅝	
14⅞	7⅝	Inmont .60	6	119	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
14⅞	8⅛	Insilco .80e	8	139	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
31¼	20⅝	InspCop .25e		7	25½	25⅛	25½—	⅛
2½	⅞	Instit InvTr		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	7	Integon .36	6	22	9	8⅝	8⅝	
48⅝	38⅝	Interco 1.66	8	9	43⅝	43½	43⅝+	⅛
8⅞	3⅞	Intercti Div		4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
42½	25⅝	Interlak 2.20	5	14	36	35⅝	35⅝	
288½	222⅝	IBM 9	19	1115	280⅝	277¼	279¼+	2
32⅞	22⅝	IntHarv 1.85	5	437	32¼	32⅛	32¼+	⅛
42¼	32⅞	IntMinC 2.40	5	84	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
14⅝	6½	IntMng .40e	6	23	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
18⅝	15⅝	IntMulti .85	7	28	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅛
79⅝	57⅝	IntPaper 2	11	299	69⅝	68⅝	69⅛+	⅜
8	5⅝	IntRectif .20		10	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
33⅞	22⅝	IntTT 1.76	9	1081	34⅝	32⅝	34⅛+	⅛
92¼	73	IntTT pfF 4		1	94½	94½	94½+	1⅜
62½	44	IntTT pfH 4		1	62	62	62 +	⅛
58⅝	42½	IntTT pfJ 4		3	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝+	⅛
57⅝	41⅛	IntTT pfK 4		48	58	57½	58 +	⅛
62⅞	47	IntTT pfO 5		19	62½	62¼	62¼+	¼
40⅝	27⅝	ITT pfN 2.25		129	41	40½	41 +	⅛
62½	45¾	ITT pfI 4.50		10	61¼	61	61¼—	¼
30⅝	23¼	Intrpgmg.45	7	43	30¼	30⅛	30½—	¼
81	64	Intrpcepf 5		2	81	81	81 +	⅞
31¾	16⅝	IntrpGp 1.60	7	9	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	¼
15⅝	10⅝	IntrsBrd .56	8	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
17⅝	14⅝	IntrsPw 1.45	9	20	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
26¼	24	IntrPw pf2.28		z100	25⅝	25¼	25⅝—	⅛
7	4½	IntrstUn .24	19	97	5⅝	5¼	5¼+	⅛
25¼	22½	IowaBf	4	28	22⅝	22½	22½—	¼
17⅝	13¼	IowaEl 1.40	9	19	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	¼
20¼	17⅝	IowaIlG 1.72	9	35	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
26	21⅞	IowaPwLt 2.10	11	37	25⅝	25¼	25⅞	
21⅛	17⅝	IowaPS 1.72	11	43	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	½
6	3⅝	IpcoHosp .05e	8	34	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
18⅝	8⅞	Itek Corp	30	56	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
15	5⅝	ItelCopr .30	6	492	12⅝	12⅛	12½+	⅛

J - K

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21	12¼	JamesF .80	11	36	20½	20⅝	20½	
23⅝	13⅝	Jantzen .80	6	22	17⅝	17½	17¾	
10⅝	7½	JapanF .97e		234	9½	9⅛	9⅝+	⅜
32⅝	24⅝	JeffPilot .80	12	76	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛+	⅜
44½	36	JerCen pf 4		z100	44½	44½	44½+	1
24¼	19¼	JewelC 1.30	8	132	23¼	22⅞	23¼+	½
8¼	3⅞	Jewelcor	9	28	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
35⅞	23	JhnMan 1.40	11	392	34	33⅝	34 +	¼
96½	71½	JohnsonJn 1	22	502	76⅝	75⅝	76⅝+	½
17	13⅝	JohnsEF .80	6	43	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	—⅛
27½	12⅝	JohnCon 1.20	9	32	27	26⅝	26⅞	
19⅝	12½	JonLogn .50	5	71	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
56½	51	JonLaupt 5		z100	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	
43⅝	27⅝	Jorgen 2	6	14	43¼	42½	43 +	½
19⅞	16	Jostens .80	10	36	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅛
50⅞	32⅝	JoyMfg 1.30	12	440	46	44⅞	45⅝+	1⅛
4⅝	1½	Justice Mtg		27	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
52¼	29	KLM Airlin	5	7	37½	37¼	37¼+	1½
40⅝	27½	KaisrAl 1.20	13	64	36	35⅝	36 +	⅞
66	50¼	KaiAptu 4.12		1	60¾	60¾	60⅝+	⅜
10	5⅝	KaisCem .50	31	14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
16	12⅝	KalCe pf1.37		12	15⅝	15	15½+	¼
30	24	KalCe pf2.50		4	29⅝	29½	29½+	¼
13⅝	9⅛	Kane Mil .24	4	40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
29½	19⅝	Kaneb 1	9	109	28⅝	28	28⅝+	⅛
29½	25	KCtyPL 2.36	9	30	29½	29¼	29¼—	¼
31	15	KCSouln 1r	6	19	29⅝	28½	29⅝+	1
12½	9⅝	KCSou pf 1		z10	11	11	11	
21⅝	18	KanGEl 1.76	7	24	21⅝	21	21⅛	
19⅝	14⅝	KanNb 1.32B	8	287	20	19⅝	20 +	½
20⅝	18	KanPLt 1.60	8	25	20	19⅝	19⅞—	⅛
28⅝	25½	KaPL pf2.32		1	29	29	29 +	¼
8½	3	Katy Ind		64	7½	7¼	7⅝	
21¼	11⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		27	20⅝	20	20⅝+	½
11⅛	6½	KaufBrd .0.1	46	315	8⅝	8	8¼+	⅛
18	7⅝	Kawecki Brl	16	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	KeeneCp .30	8	117	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅜
9⅝	5⅝	Keller .20	8	49	10⅛	10	10¼+	⅜
27⅝	20	Kellogg 1.10	16	246	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞+	⅛
17⅝	12	Kellwood .80	6	61	15	14⅝	15 +	⅜
28½	20⅝	Kennmtl .96	12	9	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
36⅝	25⅝	Kennct .70e	38	832	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛+	⅜
23⅝	20	KyUtil 1.84	8	41	23⅝	23	23⅛	
22	13	KerrGls .40	6	103	16⅝	16	16½	
82⅝	60⅝	KerrMc 1.25	14	523	68⅝	68	68½+	½
22½	16⅝	KeystCon 1a	6	29	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	
33⅝	18⅝	KiddeW 1.20	7	70	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
53½	41	KiddepfB 4		x36	49¼	49	49	
47⅝	36¼	KimbCl 1.80	9	204	44⅝	44	44⅝+	¼
13⅝	8⅝	KingDSt .60	8	80	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
19⅞	12⅝	KirschCo .90	12	20	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
37⅝	28⅝	KnghtRid .72	16	x89	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝+	⅜
14⅝	8⅛	Koehring .30e	13	164	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
32⅝	28	Koeh pf 2.75		3	31	31	31	
24⅝	20	Koppers .90	8	429	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	¼
7¼	3¼	Koracrp Ind	4	100	7¼	6⅝	7 +	¼
47½	40⅝	Kraft 2.12	9	97	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞+	⅛
43⅝	31¼	KresgeS .32	28	689	42	41¼	41⅝+	⅜
15¼	10	Kroehler Mf	15	7	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞+	⅛
25¼	17⅝	Kroger 1.44	8	320	23½	23	23⅛—	⅛
14⅝	4½	Kysor .40	11	3	13⅝	13¼	13¼+	⅛

L

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅝	3⅝	LFE Cp	17	15	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
6½	4⅞	LFE pf .50		1	6	6	6 +	¼
6½	4⅝	LFE pf .50		1	6	6	6 +	¼
17⅝	10	LTV Corp	6	7124	12¾	12	12⅝+	⅜
23	13⅛	LTVA .35t		25	16½	15⅝	16½+	⅝
51	42½	LTVCp pf 5		6	51	51	51 +	⅛
21⅛	17½	LacGas 1.66	9	28	20½	20¼	20⅜+	¼
18⅝	12	LamSes 1.10	11	29	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	¼
15⅝	11¼	LaneBry .80	7	32	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
11⅞	8½	LawirCh .34	20	20	10⅝	10⅝	10¼+	⅛
13½	6½	LearSleg .50	7	412	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
37⅝	23⅝	LearS pf2.25		40	37½	37⅛	37⅝+	⅜
34	24⅛	Leaswy 1.10b	9	8	30	29⅝	29⅝—	⅜
29	10⅝	LeedsN .60b	12	x15	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝+	¼

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅝	12	Leesona .72	5	3	17½	17¼	17½+	¼
18⅝	10⅝	LehPCt 1	15	47	17	16⅝	17 +	¼
2	⅞	LehVal Ind		63	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅝	10⅝	Lehmn .94e		65	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4½	Lennar Crp		43	6⅝	6½	6½—	¼
26⅝	18	Lenox 1	10	44	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	½
10⅛	6⅛	LesFay .40b	6	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
12⅝	6⅝	LevFd Cap		4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
13⅝	12	LevFIn .75e		4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	
27⅝	18⅝	LeviStra .10	6	255	27½	26⅝	27 —	¼
8⅝	4	Levitz Furn	22	476	6⅝	5⅝	6	
37⅝	21⅝	LOF 1.80a	5	109	36⅝	35⅝	36¼+	⅛
72⅝	55⅝	LOF pf 4.75		1	71	71	71 —	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Librty Cp.52	6	45	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1½	Librty Loan3		21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	3⅝	LibrtyLn pf		4	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
36⅝	29⅝	LiggtGp 2.50	8	113	33⅝	32⅝	33¼+	½
90	82	LiggtGp pf 7		z100	85	85	85	
60	42	LillyEli 1.30	18	820	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝+	⅛
36⅝	24	LincNat 1.60	11	68	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
73¼	48	LincNtpf 3		7	71	71	71 +	⅛
18⅝	15⅝	LincPl 1.72		4	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Lionel Corp	9	107	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅝	8⅝	Littonin .18t	14	406	14⅝	14⅝	14¼+	⅛
22⅝	9	Littnpc pfc		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
20⅝	16¼	Litton pfB 2		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Lockhd Aircr	3	308	9	8⅝	8⅝	
19⅝	16½	Loctite .12	16	13	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛+	⅛
34⅝	21	Loews 1.20	7	437	36⅝	35	36 +	1¼
11⅝	6	LomsFin .58	11	179	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
17⅝	11⅝	LomM .96a	18	34	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
22⅝	14	LoneStnd 1.10	10	38	21⅝	21⅝	21½—	⅛
18⅝	15⅝	LngIsLt 1.56	7	658	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
95	82⅝	LILpf 8.30		z250	93½	93½	93½+	1⅛
129	112	LIL pfE 13		z10	127	127	127	
28	24⅝	LIL pfO 2.47		35	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
39½	27⅝	LongDrg .32a	21	27	33⅝	33	33¼+	⅛
16	8⅝	LoralCo .00j		14	14⅝	14	14⅛+	⅛
38	22	LaLand 1.20	11	556	28½	28⅛	28⅝+	¼
18	12	LaPacif .20b	14	411	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
27	21⅝	LouisGs 1.72	9	22	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
19⅝	11⅝	Lowenst .60	23	28	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛+	⅛
44⅝	31⅝	Lubrizol 1.10	15	198	34⅝	34	34⅝+	⅛
17½	13	LuckyS .60b	13	99	15⅝	14⅝	15¼+	⅛
9	4⅝	Ludlow		45	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
29⅝	22	LukenSt 1.60	7	7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
24⅝	12⅝	LykesCp .40	3	132	13⅝	13	13	
40½	28⅝	Lykes pf2.50		20	32⅝	32½	32⅝	
8⅝	4	LynCSys .20	10	3	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛

M

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15⅝	10⅛	MBPX .48a	4	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
39⅝	25⅝	MCAInc 1b	8	536	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝+	⅝
5⅝	3⅝	MEI Cp	6	87	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
20⅝	10⅝	MGICIn .10		324	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
12	7⅝	MacAF .60b	7	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	MacDonal	5	38	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛+	⅛
7½	4⅝	Macke .36	6	140	6⅝	6	6⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Macmilr .50	7	184	9	8⅝	9	
38½	26⅝	Macy 1.30	8	76	33⅝	33	33⅝+	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	MadisFd .68		85	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
6⅝	4	MadS Gar	5	85	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9½	6⅝	MagicCf .32	13	278	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
27½	21⅝	Mallory 1	18	10	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
27⅝	20	MalHyde .68	12	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Manhin .20	4	64	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
40⅝	29	McHan 1.92	9	357	40	39⅝	40 +	¼
44⅝	32⅝	MAPCO .90	15	170	44	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	MarathMf .12e	3	76	12⅝	12	12⅝+	⅛
60	34⅝	MarathO 2	9	92	57	56	56 —	⅛
21¼	13⅝	Maremnt .60	7	106	18	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	MarMid .80		321	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15⅝	11⅝	MarionL .52	14	139	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
67⅝	28½	Marley 1	8	27	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝—	1⅛
19½	12⅝	Marriot .25t	14	258	14	13⅝	14	
61⅝	52⅝	MrshMcL 2	18	206	58⅝	57½	58⅛+	⅜
25⅝	16⅝	MarshF 1.24	12	73	21½	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
26⅝	18⅝	MartMa 1.40	8	82	25½	25¼	25⅝+	⅛
22	17⅝	MaryKay .40	16	33	20⅝	20	20	
28½	17	MrldCup .66b	9	58	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
31⅝	19	MascoCp .28	14	217	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
25⅝	17	Masonite .60	15	572	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛—	⅛
15	9⅝	MasM 1.11e	13	47	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
32⅝	16⅝	MassyFer 1a	4	432	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
18	14⅝	MasCp 1.60		26	18	17⅝	18	
11⅝	10½	MasInc .98e		64	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
27⅝	19⅝	MatsuS .28e	14	28	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Mattel Inc	5	246	5⅝	5	5⅝+	⅛
36	28⅝	MayDStr 1.12	10	218	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
33⅝	24⅝	MayerOsc 1.20	10	24	33⅝	33	33⅝+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Mays JW		163	8	3⅝	3⅝	
39	30⅝	Maytg 1.50a	14	137	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
17⅝	13	McCord .84	5	25	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
55½	37⅝	McDermot 1	4	286	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝—	⅛
66	48⅝	Mcgralnd .05e	21	522	54½	54⅝	54⅝+	⅛
25	14⅝	McDonD .44	9	191	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
21⅝	13⅝	McDonh .90	5	37	21	20⅝	21	
33⅝	21⅝	McGEd 1.50	11	33	32	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
17⅝	12⅝	McGrwH .44	11	61	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
28	20⅝	MGH pf 1.20		1	27	27	27 —	⅛
48⅝	26⅝	McIntyr 1	29	z470	31	30⅝	31	
20⅝	13⅝	McKee .30	6	20	17⅝	17	17	
27⅝	19⅝	McLean .46	9	7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
23⅝	16⅝	McLouf 1.60	12	51	18⅝	18	18⅝—	⅛
12½	9⅝	McNeil .88	7	19	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
23	16⅝	MeadCp .92	6	446	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
59	35⅝	Mea pfA2.80		4	52½	52	52½+	⅛
59½	36⅝	Mea pfB2.80		181	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝+	⅛
30⅝	17	Measa 1.40	7	11	29⅝	28⅝	29 +	⅛
26⅝	17⅝	MeVille .68	11	323	26	25⅝	26 +	⅜
17⅝	9⅝	Menasc .80	7	24	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
64½	42⅝	MercStr .40	9	9	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝+	⅛
81⅝	63⅝	Merck 1.50	22	653	68	67⅝	67⅝—	⅛
18½	10⅝	Meredith .70	5	38	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
33⅝	14½	MerrLyn .80	9	583	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
37½	19	MesaPet .10	22	240	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝—	⅛
38⅝	24½	MesaP pf 1.60		42	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝—	⅛
11⅝	6	Mesabi 1.19e	8	150	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
30⅝	16⅝	MestaM 1.45	8	9	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
16⅝	12⅝	MGM 1r	6	84	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
30⅝	15	Metrom 1.10	7	103	28⅝	28⅝	28½	
45	35½	MetE pf 3.90		z100	43½	43½	43½+	1½
88¼	70	MetE pf 7.68		z1000	88	87⅝	88 +	3
14⅝	11⅝	MichGs 1.10	8	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
24¼	17⅝	MichTube 1.20	7	16	22⅝	22	22⅝+	⅛
29⅝	26⅝	MhWl pf2.67		9	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
25⅝	25	MhWl pf2.12		88	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
22¼	13⅝	Microwave .48	11	28	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
17½	12½	MidCtl 1.16	9	14	17⅝	17⅛	17½+	⅛
17⅝	13⅝	MidSUt 1.38	10	462	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
3	1	Midlnd Mtg		24	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
29⅝	18⅝	MidRo 1.40	8	89	28⅝	28	28⅝	
29½	20½	MilesLb 1.28	8	75	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
22⅝	15	Milgo Elect	16	77	21½	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
17⅝	9⅝	MiltBrad .68	8	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
25	21½	MinnGs 1.72	9	12	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
65⅝	52⅝	MinMM 1.45	28	695	57⅝	56⅝	57½+	⅛
21⅝	18⅝	MinnPL 1.66	8	39	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
15¼	11½	MirroAl .96	9	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
18⅝	8	MissnE .48	8	15	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
40	22⅝	MPacC 1.60	6	228	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝+	⅛
32⅝	17⅝	MoPacR pfl		1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
27	20⅝	MoPICe 1.60	8	32	27½	27	27¼+	½
15⅝	9⅝	MoPSv 1b	8	22	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
26½	24⅝	MoPS pf2.44		4	27	26⅝	27 +	½
83⅝	47½	Mobil 3.80	7	714	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝+	⅛
7	3½	Mobile Hom	59	87	4⅝	4	4⅝	
25	15	Mohasco .90	8	72	19½	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
9⅝	3	Mohk Data	21	153	6	5⅝	6 —	⅛
24	16⅝	MohkR 1.20	5	13	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛+	⅛
40½	29	Molycorp 1a	9	59	38⅝	38	38⅝—	⅛
24	16	Monrh 1.20a	5	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Monogr .28	6	32	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	MonrEq .20	27	579	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
100	75	Monsan 2.80	8	439	86⅝	85⅝	86 —	⅛
35⅝	26⅝	MonDU .40	7	2	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
28½	27⅝	MonPw 1.80	10	x38	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
23⅝	21⅝	MontSt 1.88e		27	23⅝	22⅝	23	
55½	2	vSoareMcC 1	5	71	46	45	45¼+	⅛
64⅝	59	Morgan 2	12	120	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	
26⅝	18	MorrisKnu 1	5	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
13⅝	10⅝	MorseSh .50	5	29	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	MtgeTr Am		86	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅝	13⅝	MorNor .88		126	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
59	41⅝	Motorola .84	21	263	55⅝	55	55⅝+	⅛
45⅝	30⅝	MtFuel 2	11	43	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝+	⅛
26⅝	19	MtStTel 1.68	9	18	25⅝	25½	25⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7	Munford .40	5	30	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
7½	5⅝	Munld pf .40		9	5	5⅝	5⅝	
20	14⅝	Munsng 1.08	9	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
23⅝	16⅝	MurphC 1.20	7	18	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
10	6⅝	MyersL .40		38	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛

N

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
37⅝	23⅝	NCRCp .72	13	1735	36⅝	35⅝	36½	
22⅝	12⅝	NPInd 1.20	8	806	19	18⅝	19	
24	15⅝	NLTCp .64	7	359	24	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
12½	6⅝	NVF 2.45t	8	93	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛+	⅛
49⅝	35½	Nabisco 2.40	11	144	50½	49⅝	50¼+	1⅛
36⅝	29⅝	NalcoCh .96	17	270	34¼	34	34⅛+	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	NarcoSci .40	7	17	12⅝	12	12⅛—	⅛
20	7⅝	PAFHUAC .48	12	31	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
18⅝	11	NatAirl .50	22	34	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	NAvia .77e		87	16	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
16½	10½	NatCan .57	6	55	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
43⅝	18	NtlChem .40	14	92	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
9½	5⅝	NtCityLn .30e	7	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28⅝	25	NatDetr 1.52	6	47	28	27⅝	28 +	⅛
27⅝	16⅝	NatDist 1.40	7	155	25⅝	24⅝	25	
28	21	NatFuel 2.16	7	19	27⅝	27	27 —	⅛
17⅝	11⅝	NatGyp 1.65	11	194	17⅝	16⅝	17 +	⅛
8	3⅝	Nat Homes		62	5	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	5⅝	NatInd .30	4	85	7⅝	6⅝	7	
16	9½	NatInd pf.60		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
14⅝	11⅝	NtInd pf 1.25		5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
22⅝	15⅝	NMineSv .50	12	162	22½	22	22⅝+	⅛
56½	36	NatPrsto 2	6	59	45⅝	44	44½—	⅛
55⅝	24⅝	Nat Semicn	22	1062	28⅝	27	28⅝+	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	NSvcRAI						15
18	12⅝	NStand .96	8	38	16⅝	16	16⅝+	⅛
36¼	22½	Natoma 1.40	7	518	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝+	⅛
25½	17½	NevPw 1.60	6	26	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
20½	16	NevP pf 1.74		z1200	19	19⅝	19½+	½
24⅝	21⅝	NevP pf 2.30		z1630	24⅝	24⅝	24½	
23¼	19	NEngEl 1.86	9	116	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
16⅝	12⅝	NEnGE 1.36	8	19	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
30⅝	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76		4	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
34⅝	25⅝	NEngT 2.60	10	10	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝+	⅛
30¼	24	NYSEG 2.40	9	47	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
100	85	NYSE pf8.80		z90	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝+	⅛
25	21	NYSE pf2.12		3	25	24⅝	25	
15	12½	NiaMP 1.24	9	303	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
39	31⅝	NiaMpf 3.40		28	37	37	37 —	⅛
43½	34	NiaMpf 3.90		z200	43½	43	43½+	⅛
45⅝	40	NiaMpf 4.10		z30	44	44	44 —	½
55	44⅝	NiaMpf 4.85		z50	54	54	54 +	1
112⅝	95⅝	NiMpf 10.60		z10	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝—	⅛
14	11	NiagShre .95e		20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
30⅝	27⅝	Nicor 2.12	8	42	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
33⅝	27⅝	NorflWn 1.76	8	166	32	31⅝	32 +	⅛
19⅝	14½	Norlin 1.25	5	56	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
48¼	22⅝	Norris 1.60	7	13	48	47⅝	48 +	⅛
49⅝	33	NoACoal .90	8	4	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	NoAmMt .80e		128	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
35⅝	19⅝	NoAPhl 1.20	8	52	35⅝	35⅝	35½—	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	NoCAir .10e	6	195	4	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅝	⅝	NoCeAir wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11½	9⅝	NoestUt 1.02	8	926	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
20	16	NIndPS 1.44	8	188	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
53	33⅝	NorNGs 2.88	7	146	48⅝	47⅝	48 +	⅛
30¼	23½	NoStPw 1.94	10	478	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
46½	40	NSPw pf3.60		z100	45	45	45 —	½
118½	107½	NSP pf 10.36		z20	116	116	116 +	⅛
42⅝	25½	NorTel .64	11	249	30⅝	30	30⅛+	⅛
6	3⅝	Northgate	75	28	4½	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
49½	22⅝	Northrp 1.40	10	84	46⅝	45⅝	46 —	⅛
36¼	23	NwstAirl .45	13	149	30⅝	30	30⅛+	⅛
34⅝	24⅝	NwtEnrgy 2	6	32	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
33⅝	24⅝	NwtEnr pf 2	6	7	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
49⅝	32⅝	Nwtind 2.25	4	125	44½	44⅝	44⅝	
26⅝	14⅝	Nwstind wt		16	22⅝	22	22⅛—	⅛
111½	73	Nwtin pf4.29		1	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝+	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	NwsMurt. 1e	17	64	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
36⅝	27½	NwtSVTW 1.30	13	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
38⅝	25⅝	Norton 1.80	8	4	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝+	⅛
24⅝	17⅝	NorSim .60b	10	243	20	19⅝	19⅝	
54	39½	NortS pf 1.60		6	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
31	14½	NucorCp .32	7	11	26	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛

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1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15½	9⅝	OKCCp 1	5	4	15¼	15⅝	15¼	

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅝	7⅝	Oakind .40	9	17	[illegible]			
16⅝	12⅝	OakiteP 1	9	22	17			
24⅝	13⅝	OccidPet 1	13	1837	[illegible]			
11⅝	5⅝	OccidPet wt		397	11½			
[illegible]		OccP pf3.16		4	[illegible]			
[illegible]		OccP pf3.60		37	[illegible]			
[illegible]		OccidPt pf 4		13	[illegible]			
[illegible]		OccP pf2.30		44	[illegible]			
[illegible]		Ogden 1.20	9	73	[illegible]			
[illegible]		Ogdn pf 1.87		1	[illegible]			
[illegible]		OhioEd 1.76	10	197	[illegible]			
[illegible]		OhEd pf 4.40		z300	52			
[illegible]		OhEd pf 7.36		z40	[illegible]			
[illegible]		OhE pf 10.48		[illegible]				
[illegible]		OklaNG 1.80	8	23	[illegible]			
[illegible]		OlinCp 1.30	7	78	[illegible]			
[illegible]		Olinkraft 1.16	10	116	[illegible]			
[illegible]		Omark .32	8	34	14			
[illegible]		Oneida .64	7	15	[illegible]			
[illegible]		OneIks 1.12		1	[illegible]			
[illegible]		OranRk 1.36		38	[illegible]			
[illegible]		Orange .20b		[illegible]				
[illegible]		OutMar 1.40		[illegible]				
[illegible]		OutletCo .80		17	[illegible]			
[illegible]		OvernitT .90		11	[illegible]			
[illegible]		OverSh .90		[illegible]				
[illegible]		OwensCrg 1	10	228	[illegible]			
[illegible]		OwenIll 1.88	8	692	[illegible]			
[illegible]		OwnIl pf4.75		4	[illegible]			
[illegible]		Oxfrdind .60	5	6	[illegible]			

P - Q

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
[illegible]		PaBMR .48		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PPGInd 2.20		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PSA Inc		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PacAS 1.24		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PacG E 1.88		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PacLtg 1.60		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PacLum 1.40		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PacPwr 1.56		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PacPw 1.50		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PacTT 1.67		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PacTT pf 4		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PacTin .60		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PainWb .60e		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PaiW pf 1.32		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PalmBc .50		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Panola .12		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PanAm Air		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PanEP 2.30		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Pargas .60		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Parsons 1		[illegible]				
[illegible]		ParkrDr .10e		[illegible]				
[illegible]		ParHan 1.36		[illegible]				
[illegible]		ParkPen .40		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Parkrh 1.23		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Paylssw .40		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Peabody .16		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PenDix .36b		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Penney 1.28	14	[illegible]				
[illegible]		PaPwLt 1.80		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PaPL pf 4.40		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PaPL pf 4.50		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PaPL pf 8.60		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PaPL pf 8.40		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PaPL pf 11		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PaPL pf 8.70		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Pennwlt .60		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Pennzoil 1.40	10	1250	[illegible]			
[illegible]		PeopDrg .30		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PeopleGas 2.48		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PepsiCo 2	16	[illegible]				
[illegible]		PerkElm .32	19	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Petlnc 1.00		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PeterPl .80e		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Petrlan 1.60		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Petrolan .72		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Pfizer .88	13	[illegible]				
[illegible]		PhelpD 2.20		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PhilaEl 1.64	9	[illegible]				
[illegible]		PhilE pf 3.80		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PhilE pf 4.40		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PhilE pf 8.75		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PhilE pf 7.85		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PhilE pf 9.52		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PhilE pf 9.50		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PhilE pf 7.80		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PhilE pf 7.75		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PhilaSub .88	7	18	[illegible]			
[illegible]		PhilMorr 1.38	15	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Phillips Ind		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PhilpInd pf		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PhillPet 1.80	12	[illegible]				
[illegible]		PhilVanH .60		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Pickwick .32		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PiedNG 1.44		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Piers Imort		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Pillsbury 1.16	12	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Pioneer 1.44		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PioneerEl		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PitnyB .90b		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PitneyB 1.40	12	549	[illegible]			
[illegible]		Pittstn 1a		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PizzaHt .40e	13	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Plan Rsrch		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Playboy		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Plessey .60e		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Plsbmy		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Polaroid .32	16	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Ponderosa		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PopeTal .20		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Portec .80		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PortGE 1.64		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PoG pf 11.50		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PorG pf2.60		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Potlch 1.40	11	[illegible]				
[illegible]		PotmEl 1.16		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PotEl pf 2.44		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PotEl pf 4.04		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PotEl pf 5.46		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PotEl pf 8.50		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Premier .48		[illegible]				
[illegible]		ProctrG 2.20	18	[illegible]				
[illegible]		ProdRsh .40		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Prolar 1.40		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PSvCol 1.46	10	[illegible]				
[illegible]		PSvcln 1.92	11	[illegible]				
[illegible]		PSInd pf3.50		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PSInd pf1.04		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PSvNH 1.88		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PSNH pf2.75		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PSvNM 1.52	11	[illegible]				
[illegible]		PSvEG 1.88	9	[illegible]				
[illegible]		PSEG pf1.40		[illegible]				
[illegible]		SEG pf4.18		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PSEG pf5.05		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PSEG pf2.17		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PSEG pf2.43		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PSE pf 12.25		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PSEG pf7.70		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PSEG pf7.80		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PSEG pf7.52		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PSEG pf9.62		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Publckr Ind		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Pueblo Int		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PuerRi Cem		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PugSPL 2.36	10	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Pullman 1.40		[illegible]				
[illegible]		PurexCp 1.08		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Purith Fash		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Purolatr 1.12		[illegible]				
[illegible]		QuakOat .92	11	[illegible]				
[illegible]		QukOat pf 1.80		[illegible]				
[illegible]		QuakSO .14		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Quester .35r		[illegible]				

R

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
[illegible]		RCA 1	13	[illegible]				
[illegible]		RCA pf 3.50		z100	[illegible]			
[illegible]		RCAcvpf 4		15	[illegible]			
[illegible]		RTE .20	13	20	[illegible]			
[illegible]		RalstonPu 1.20	15	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Ramada		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Rancoln .44	7	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Rapi Am		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Raybst 1.50b	6	[illegible]				
[illegible]		RAYMInt .88	7	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Raythn 1.20	12	[illegible]				
[illegible]		ReadBat .88	4	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Redman Ind		[illegible]				
[illegible]		ReeceCo .24	10	[illegible]				
[illegible]		ReevesBro 1.44	5	[illegible]				
[illegible]		ReichCh .74	8	17	[illegible]			
[illegible]		ReliabSt .68		[illegible]				
[illegible]		RelianEl 1.10	11	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Relian Grp		[illegible]				
[illegible]		RelGrp pfB		[illegible]				
[illegible]		RelGrp pfC		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Relin pf 2.48		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Republic Co		[illegible]				
[illegible]		RepFinS .80		[illegible]				
[illegible]		RepMtg Inv		[illegible]				
[illegible]		RepStl 1.60	8	[illegible]				
[illegible]		RepTex 1.20	8	[illegible]				
[illegible]		ResrvOil .16	14	[illegible]				
[illegible]		RevcoDS .24	19	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Rever Ropp		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Revlon .90	17	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Rexham .40	7	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Rexnrd 1.32	7	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Reynln 3.28	9	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Reyin pf2.25		[illegible]				
[illegible]		ReyMet 1.20	8	[illegible]				
[illegible]		ReyM pf4.50		[illegible]				
[illegible]		ReynSe .40a		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Richardsn 1		[illegible]				
[illegible]		RichMer .70	12	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Richmnd .80		[illegible]				
[illegible]		RiegelT 1.30	5	[illegible]				
[illegible]		RioGran .70	7	[illegible]				
[illegible]		RioGr pf .80		[illegible]				
[illegible]		RiteAid .24	11	403	[illegible]			
[illegible]		Robrtsn 1.30	6	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Robins .28a	16	[illegible]				
[illegible]		RochG 1.94b		[illegible]				
[illegible]		RochTel .88a	8	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Rockawy .76	5	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Rockwlint 2	8	[illegible]				
[illegible]		RohmH 1.32	19	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Rohr Ind		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Rollins .38	13	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Ronson Cp		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Roper 1.40		[illegible]				
[illegible]		RorerA .94	10	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Rosario .40b	10	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Rowan .20	4	181	[illegible]			
[illegible]		RoyCCol .80	8	[illegible]				
[illegible]		RoylD 3.36e	5	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Roylind .30e	10	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Rubbrm .48	15	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Ruckor .32a	8	[illegible]				
[illegible]		RussTog .76	8	[illegible]				
[illegible]		RyderSys .05e	8	[illegible]				

S

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
[illegible]		SCA Svc	12	[illegible]				
[illegible]		SCMCp .60	5	[illegible]				
[illegible]		SOSCon .40	8	[illegible]				
[illegible]		SabineR 1	4	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Safeguard .04e		[illegible]				
[illegible]		Safeway 2.20	10	[illegible]				
[illegible]		SageCp .28	8	[illegible]				
[illegible]		StJoMin 1.30	13	[illegible]				
[illegible]		StJoLtP 1.12	12	[illegible]				
[illegible]		StLSaF 2.50	10	[illegible]				
[illegible]		StPaulS .96a		[illegible]				
[illegible]		StRegP 1.44	9	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Salant .24b	4	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Sambos .48	16	[illegible]				
[illegible]		SanDGs 1.20	7	[illegible]				
[illegible]		SJuanR .99t	3	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Sanders	12	[illegible]				
[illegible]		SFeInd 2	9	[illegible]				
[illegible]		SFeInd pf.50		[illegible]				
[illegible]		SanFeInt .30	10	[illegible]				
[illegible]		SargtWel .60	7	[illegible]				
[illegible]		Saul RltyT		[illegible]				

(Continued on Page 8.)



هكذا من الأصل

Soviet Wages To Rise 18% Over 4 Years

Big Decree Covers Third of Workforce

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ)—The Soviet Union announced pay increases today for millions of citizens in an apparent move to help out its worst-paid workers and draw more Russians into jobs in cold and distant areas.

The decree—which covers 31 million of the nation's 102 million workers—promises an average increase of 18 per cent in minimum wages over the next four years, averaging out to 4.5 per cent annually. The average worker here now earns 185.80 rubles ($252.45 at the official exchange rate) per month, according to official statistics.

The decree will give wage boosts first to workers in the far north, far east and Siberia and only after 1977 to workers in many other areas. This distribution may make jobs in isolated parts of the country immediately more attractive to citizens, helping the areas to develop.

Particular fields mentioned in the new decree indicate the government hopes to give a fairer shake to doctors, teachers and others who have traditionally been low on pay scales compared to industrial workers. A doctor may make 130 rubles ($158.40) per month, compared to 162.20 rubles ($204.10) for an average worker in industry.

Store and restaurant workers will also be getting pay increases amid an on-going campaign to eliminate the sullen employee attitude in many shops and restaurants. There will be special bonuses for these workers, the decree says, for "improving the quality of services provided to the population."

The decree gives no indication that inflation is a factor in the wage increases. The state boasts that it has almost no inflation and Western experts acknowledge that inflation of retail prices in state stores here is only about 1 per cent per year.

Each five-year plan has included some wage increases. Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev foreshadowed the latest increase last February when he said factory and office workers would get 16 to 18 per cent increases and farm workers would get 30 to 31 per cent more pay by the end of the 1976-80 economic planning period.

Most of this increase is attributed to the increased cost of goods imported from the West or to increases hidden by the introduction of new, more expensive products in place of old ones. A shortage of luxury goods first and only limited need to save for the future make pay increases less significant than for workers in the West. Buying an automobile can take years of waiting even if the customer has the money ready. For instance, and state-subsidized vacations for workers do not require large amounts of cash.

Controlled prices for such staples as bread and meat, however, do not make up for the cost a 30-ruble ($39.60) pair of shoes or a 90-ruble ($118) suit takes in a 145-ruble average monthly paycheck.

Area in West Excites U.S. Drillers

By Steven Rattner

EVANSTON, Wyo., Dec. 28 (NYT).—The terrain here offers a variety of faces. A broad basin provides range for grazing cattle and a path for a state highway. To the west, gentle hills covered with scrub roll toward the horizon. Across the meadow jagged formations protrude like buck teeth.

From these strange geologic formations come the area's name—the Overthrust Belt—and also geologists' convictions that the band running north and south from this southwest corner of Wyoming is rich in oil and gas.

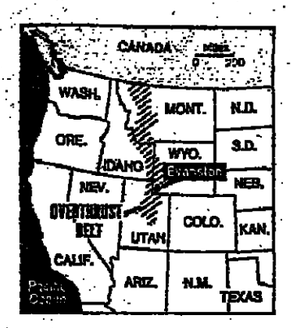
After years of looking and hoping, Amoco Production Co., a subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana, has found both at Ryckman Creek, 15 miles northeast of here.

Quasar Petroleum Co., with an earlier well, was equally successful at nearby Pineview, Utah, and the reverberations continue to stir the petroleum industry.

"This is the most exciting on-shore play in the United States," said Leonard Diamond, senior oil analyst at Lehman Brothers. "Whether it's going to turn out, though, is too soon to tell."

Amoco Most Active

Amoco, the most active company in the region, with multi-million-dollar leases from the Union Pacific railroad is reluctant to estimate its find. But some industry experts are talking about a billion barrels of crude oil for the Pineview-Ryckman Creek field alone, and nearly everyone agrees that the discovery is likely to prove the most significant for the United



States since Alaska's Prudhoe Bay.

With the two discoveries, more than a dozen oil companies have begun scurrying to lease land throughout the 60-mile-wide belt, which runs from central Utah north to the Canadian border. About 30 seismic crews are conducting preliminary exploration, and at least as many drilling rigs have been moved into the area, signaling a major upsurge in activity here next year.

Such movement is also indicative of a new wave of exploration that has hit the Rocky Mountains. Regional offices in Denver are being created or enlarged. New finds, such as Nevada's second oil field in Nye County and several small fields near Denver, were recently reported. And interest is intensifying in other unprospected areas once thought too risky or too marginal to warrant development.

The Overthrust Belt is not going to solve the nation's energy problems of course. But, together with less spectacular developments around the country, the efforts are expected to have an impact.

Amoco has already begun producing from its discovery well, Ryckman Creek No. 1, and the oil appears to be both plentiful and of good quality. According to Roger Jarvis, the youthful Amoco engineer overseeing the drilling, the oil is low in sulfur and light in weight and it yields much gasoline. However, the natural gas —although plentiful—is currently burning away in a bright orange flame because, Amoco says, a pipeline to utilize it would be too costly.

Drilling in the area has occurred off and on for years. Until the energy crisis, however, high risks discouraged exploration.

For one thing, exploration experts say that the region is one of the most geologically complex areas in the country. Hundreds of millions of years ago a sheet of layered sedimentary rock lying along the West Coast began moving eastward. Blocked by rock already in place, the slide began moving over the rock already in place or "overthrusting."

Bizarre Formations

This created bizarre formations replete with faults, misplaced strata—and petroleum.

The geology is so unusual that in drilling some of its wells, Amoco has reached a petroleum-bearing layer, passed through it and then encountered what is called the "nugget" again farther down.

The geologic complexities make exploring expensive. An average well in this region, according to Amoco, will cost about $1 million—an expense it contends would not have been justifiable before the quintupling of oil prices over the last three years.

Federal Energy Agency Issues Report

Transport Costs to Cut Alaska Oil Profits

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28 (NYT).—The expected high cost of getting oil to market from Alaska's North Slope limits the prospects of huge profits for companies involved in the venture, according to a study by the Federal Energy Administration.

The massive price increase in late 1973 by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries provided an economic justification for the project, which until then had appeared questionable. In 1968, when the first wells in the North Slope's rich Prudhoe Bay field were brought in, Saudi Arabian oil was being delivered to refineries here for $2.50 a barrel. Prudhoe Bay oil could not compete at that price.

The subsequent increases, however, raised the price of Arabian crude oil here to $12 to $13 a barrel—plus a further 5 to 10-per-cent rise to result from OPEC actions this month. Under these circumstances, Alaskan oil, which is expected to begin flowing next summer, would be competitive.

Isolation a Problem

Now the study, compiled for the FEA from a wide range of data over the last few months, again raises questions about the economics of the North Slope venture. A primary factor that is expected to limit profits in the project, according to the study, is the field's isolated location.

The 800-mile trans-Alaska pipeline, which had to be built to move the crude oil to tankers in an ice-free harbor, will cost about $10 billion when interest is included.

The tariff for moving the oil to the tankers must amortize that investment and pay 8 per cent on it, plus finance operation of the line under the most inclement, and therefore costly, conditions.

The tariff has not yet been set but is already controversial. The FEA study assumed it would be $4.60 a barrel.

Heavy Tax Burden

The state of Alaska, in addition to its 12.5-per-cent royalty at the wellhead, levies severance taxes, property taxes and state income taxes on profits. The federal government levies income taxes on pipeline profits, and on the "production profit," which is the term for what is left for the owners of the wells.

Then there are the high costs in moving the crude from the ice-free harbor at Valdez, Alaska, to refineries. Getting to the refineries along the Pacific Coast is no problem.

But the field is so huge that the expected optimum production level will be about 1.2 million to 1.5 million barrels a day. To produce more slowly might damage the ability to recover crude from the sandstone, engineers said.

The FEA study found that the West Coast market could absorb about 500,000 barrels a day from the North Slope. Any amount over that must be marketed elsewhere for the first few years, until demand here grows.

Solution of this export problem is the next major hurdle in the trouble-ridden development of the big oil discovery.

Exports Barred

The Japanese, always in need of oil, are ready to buy the Alaska petroleum. But Congress, in passing the Alaska Pipeline Right of Way Act, stipulated that no oil going through the pipeline could be exported unless the President found that it was in the national interest. Even then, Congress reserves the right to overruled that finding.

"Exchanges with Japan, as a solution to the Alaskan surplus, are not attractive from a federal perspective," William Arntz, the FEA regional administrator here, told the California Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission recently.

So by tanker or new pipeline, the surplus must move to refineries east of the Rocky Mountains.

Until the question of a pipeline crossing the mountains is settled and the line built—three proposals are under study but all appear to be snagged—the surplus Alaskan crude will be shippen by tanker through the Panama Canal.

Tanker Route Costly

The FEA calculated that it was feasible to run 160,000-ton tankers (a ton of tanker capacity means about 7.5 barrels of oil) to the western approaches of the canal, transfer the oil to smaller tankers that can go through the canal, and then reload it into large tankers at the eastern end of the canal.

But this will be costly—perhaps $3 a barrel, as contrasted with estimates of half that amount to deliver the oil through a pipeline.

And unless the federal government sets some artificially high price for Prudhoe Bay crude by requiring refiners to use it no matter what it costs, that expense of going through the canal will come from the profits of the owner company.

As the FEA study examined the economics of the Prudhoe Bay oil delivery problems, it was clear that, if the OPEC price rise had not occurred, the companies would have had to create one somehow—or else see their oil discovery diminish to become the industry's most burdensome white elephant.

'Europort' Recovering From Recession

By Michael Getler

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 28 (WP).—Like a forest of tilted, metal trees, hundreds of loading cranes poke through the morning overcast and fix the world's largest seaport strange, erector-set skyline.

The cranes lead along the banks of the Nieuwe Maas River and out 11 miles (40 kilometers) to where the mouth of the vast "Europort" empties into the North Sea and vast ocean.

There, the skyline shifts to rows of crude-oil storage tanks and refineries of six major oil companies, whose supertankers ply in port regularly.

This year, more than 32,000 seagoing vessels will enter Rotterdam Arbor, a figure that dwarfs activity at any other port in the world.

Yet, that is not quite as many ships as came here last year and ran farther below the record 1,000 that came in 1973, before the Arab oil embargo. The embargo ended in July, 1974, but the global recession that it touched off still lingers, and Rotterdam, in a lot of places, has not yet fully recovered.

In a way, however, this seaport twice the size of its nearest rival in Kobe, Japan—is a mirror of the world's shifting problems, and all of them spell trouble for Rotterdam.

Gateway to Europe

Rotterdam, with its size and diversity, its position at the gateway to the Rhine river network, with links by barge, railroad and pipeline to West Germany's Ruhr and to Belgium, and by ship to Scandinavia and England, remains at the top of the list.

While oil unloaded here is still 7 per cent behind 1973 levels, the tonnage of grain is up another 7 per cent this year over last year's record high. This reflects the severe drought and continuing bad harvests in Eastern Europe which have meant more grain purchases in the West.

So, too, does Rotterdam reflect the newly sharpened battle between environmentalists and the unemployed that is going on throughout the industrialized world as the recession hangs on.

For years, environmentalists here pressed for laws to control air and water pollution in the port area. Ironically, the government failed to act when times were good but did impose new restrictions during the 1975 peak of the recession.

Now, the scales are tipping back again. With an eye on the increasing transshipments of ore coming through Rotterdam, the government is being pressed to ease restrictions on a new plant that would allow the ore to be palletized here, making it even cheaper for transshipment to European customers.

Gain in '76 Seen

In its record year of 1973, some 309 million metric tons of goods were handled here. Through 1974 and 1975, however, that figure slumped to 273 million tons as the recession took hold and the West cut back on the use of newly expensive oil.

For this year, port officials are predicting the first post-embargo rise, by about 5 per cent to some 285 million metric tons.

Though vast quantities of many products are handled here, it is crude oil that accounts for more than half of the port's business.

This year, the trend is once more on the rise, to about 90 million tons for nine months. Port officials say crude holds the key to eventual recovery, and they estimate that it will still be another two to four years more before they regain 1973 levels.

Shah Says Fiat Lost Chance to Move Into Iran

From Wire Dispatches

MILAN, Dec. 28.—The Shah of Iran said in an interview published here today that Fiat had "lost all its chances" to do "great things" in Iran because of the recently established link with Libya.

The Shah, in an interview in Il Giornale Nuovo, referred to the pact announced Dec. 1 under which the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank will control 13 per cent of the Italian automaker—the second largest holding after the Agnelli family's 28-per-cent stake.

He said the Libyan move was "realistic" and similar to one that he had proposed to the Agnellis.

"I certainly would have done the same thing as Libya's," the Shah was quoted as saying. "On many occasions I have proposed various cooperation agreements with the Agnellis, but I do not understand why they always said no."

The Shah said that "five years ago Fiat could have done great things in Iran. Others have done great things, many others. But Fiat will never again be able to do these things—in Iran, Fiat has lost all its chances."

US $5,000,000 Federative Republic of Brazil
Floating Rate Bonds Due 1984

Notice is hereby given that the rate of interest for the period December 24, 1976, to June 24, 1977, has been fixed at 8 1/2 % per year.

The Fiscal Agent
KREDIETBANK
S.A. Luxembourgeoise.

Russia Offers To Barter Oil With India

Would Swap Crude For Indian Iron, Steel

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28 (AP).—The Soviet Union has offered to provide India with 5.5 million tons of crude oil over the next four years in a barter exchange for Indian export product, the Indian government announced today.

According to the announcement, the Soviet Union would provide 1 million tons of crude in 1977 and 1.5 million tons in each of the following three years.

India would pay for the crude through a variety of exports that are expected to be dominated by pig iron and steel products during the initial year of the barter arrangement, the statement added.

An Indian spokesman said that a formal agreement on the crude sale is expected to be signed in Moscow in February.

The arrangement would enable India to cut its foreign exchange outlay for crude imports, now costing about $1.5 billion annually for the approximately 14 million tons of imports.

The announcement came at the conclusion of week-long trade talks here. The two countries signed a protocol tonight envisaging a total turnover in India-Soviet trade during 1977 of more than $1 million. The estimate does not include the possible crude barter arrangement.

Under the new protocol for increased quantities of petroleum products, sulphur, various nonferrous metals and selected engineering goods.

It also has agreed to take from India increased quantities of automobite storage batteries, hand tools, aluminum power cables, electronic instruments, parts and computer software, drugs and medicines, paints, detergents, cosmetics, tires and finished leather in addition to leather shoes.

Japan Prices Steady

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ).—Japan's nation wide consumer price index in November was unchanged from October and up 9.1 per cent from the year-earlier month at 112.4 on the 1975-based index, the government announced today.

Dow Index Inches Over 1,000-Mark

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (IHT).—The Dow Jones industrial average closed above the magic 1,000-mark today, the first time since Sept. 27.

Wall Street's post-Christmas rally carried the blue chip average to 1000.08 for a gain of 3.99 points for the day. At 3 p.m., it was up 6.33 at 1002.41. The index has jumped past 1,000 a dozen times this year, but each time it has met with resistance and fell back.

Brokers say the market's current strength arises from spreading hopes that the economy is perking up again after a sluggish second half. Helping to swell demand for securities were the belief among investors that U.S. business conditions may be improving, optimistic comments by President-elect Jimmy Carter dealing with the return of confidence in the economy and a good performance in many top quality shares.

Volume totaled 25.79 million, compared with 20.13 million yesterday.

Singer rose 1 1/2 to 19 1/4. The company said it expects significant profit gains in 1977 and may resume quarterly dividend payments.

Among the actively traded issues, Rorer-Amchem was up 3/4 at 19 5/8, NCR rose 3/8 to 36 1/3, RCA was up 1/2 at 26 7/8 and General Electric gained 1 1/4 to 54 7/8.

Beatrice Foods added 5/8 at 23 1/8, after reporting higher quarterly earnings.

Royal Industries was unchanged at 13 3/4 after a delayed opening. Lear Siegler, which has offered to purchase Royal, said so far it has received 5.1 million shares of Royal stock, or 87 per cent. Lear gained 1/2 to 13 3/4.

General American Oil fell 1 3/4 to 62, and Technicare was off 1 1/4 to 37 5/8.

On the American Stock Exchange prices advanced in active trading. The index rose 0.88 to 108.09.

Houston Oil rose 1/2 to 46 1/2, but Syntex eased 1/8 to 22 3/4.

Cook Industries dropped 5/8 to 16 7/8. It reported a loss in the second quarter against a profit a year earlier.

In Chicago, soybean futures rallied for nearly 7 cents a bushel in the closing minutes of trade and set off a buying spree that lifted the prices of most other commodity futures. Soybean meal advanced $2.50 a ton while soybean oil prices rose around 15 points. Wheat and corn futures closed around 2 cents higher.

Exporters Are Underselling U.S. on World Wheat Mart

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP).—The United States increasingly is being undersold in the world wheat market.

"It isn't uncommon these days to pick up a cable from abroad and read that Canada, Argentina, Australia or even some other nations have undersold us in a wheat deal by 30 cents a bushel," says a New York-based exporter.

Recently, Egypt, traditionally a U.S. customer, bought wheat from Canada and Australia, and Brazil bought wheat from Argentina at prices well below U.S. quotations. Egypt bought its wheat on credit—the first time in about a decade that a wheat seller other than the United States has been willing to extend credit terms. Other sellers are offering credit, too.

Last week, U.S. exporters offered to sell wheat to foreign nations for $106 a metric ton, but Canada and Argentina were willing to sell for $93 a ton and by week's end, even lower-priced offers showed up in the world market, exporters say.

Competition is expected to intensify in coming months, exporters say. Both Argentina and Australia are about to start harvesting new crops of wheat, which they will be anxious to sell.

The reason for the stiff competition is that world wheat production increased about 15 per cent this year from 1975, the U.S. Agriculture Department estimates. Moreover, production rose in China and India, which normally import a lot of wheat. As a result, the Agriculture Department calculates, the world wheat-export trade is expected to shrink about 3 per cent this year.

The United States has exported 573.6 million bushels of wheat since the new crop year began June 1, down from 734.2 million bushels in the year-ago period. The Agriculture Department first estimated exports in the 1976-77 crop year at 1.1 billion bushels but has lowered its forecast to 1 billion. Exporters say total exports this season may fall below 900 million bushels, and they add they are not optimistic about export prospects next season.

An Agriculture Department official acknowledges that under current circumstances the department's export projection probably will have to be lowered. He adds, though, that if world prices drop low enough to make the grain economical to feed to livestock, the 1 billion-bushel export projection could prove accurate.

While U.S. competitors are busy selling their wheat, U.S. wheat farmers are impounding more and more of their grain in the government crop-loan program. The national average loan rate—which determines how much farmers can borrow from the government and which also act as a floor for market prices—was raised to $2.25 a bushel on Oct. 13 from $1.50. By Nov. 30, some 145 million bushels had been placed in the program and more is coming in. Estimates of the amount of wheat that eventually will go into the loan program range from 400 million to 700 million bushels.

If the Carter administration boosts the loan rate, as has been discussed, as much as 750 million bushels may be impounded in the loan program, one grain-market observer estimated.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Beatrice Foods

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,343.2	1,243.9
Profits	49.22	43.28
Per Share	0.58	0.51
Per Share dil.	0.56	0.49
Nine Months to Nov. 30		
Revenue	3,936.9	3,528.0
Profits	142.80	123.18
Per Share	1.68	1.46
Per Share dil.	1.63	1.41

Detroit Edison

Year to Nov. 30	1976	1975
Revenue	1,244.5	1,061.8
Profits	80.94	75.55
Per Share	1.59	1.58



NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*1.54¼	*.75
Coffee 4 Santos lb	*2.16	Unq.
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	37	.37½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	215	212
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila ton	210.19	213.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	—	66-67
Lead, spot, lb	25½-26	19
Copper elec., lb	70⅛	63¾-65
Tin (Straits) lb	Closed	3.1248
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	37	38½-39
Silver N.Y. oz	4.33	4.18
Gold N.Y. oz	134.60	140.85
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	864.60	750.20

* Nominal

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES
Dec. 28, 1976

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	7.06	7.25	7.00	b7.10	b7.20
Mar	7.65	7.80	7.62	7.69	7.78
May	8.10	8.25	8.07	8.20	8.23
Jul	8.72	8.52	8.46	8.48	8.68
Sep	8.69	8.86	8.69	8.82	8.84
Oct	8.83	8.97	8.82	8.95	8.80
Mar	9.41	9.45	9.36	9.r5	9.40
May	9.53	9.56	9.53	9.55	b9.44

Sales: 3,922

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No trading

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	137.00	139.00	136.65	138.55s	138.10
May	131.60	133.10	131.25	132.85s	132.10
Jul	126.00	128.20	125.88	128.05s	126.50
Sep	126.60	121.75	126.50	123.25s	123.50
Dec	110.00	110.25	109.00	111.25s	109.50
Mar	104.70	104.70	104.00	106.25s	104.40

Sales: 1,199

ORANGE JUICE (15,000) lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	40.55	41.50	40.55	41.40	40.0
Mar	41.25	41.75	41.15	b41.60	41.25
May	42.00	42.80	42.00	42.75	b42.20
Sep	44.80	45.25	44.65	b45.10	45.00
Nov	45.90	45.90	45.90	b46.35	b46.25
Jul	43.35	43.90	43.25	43.80	b43.50
Jan	47.55	48.20	47.75	b47.35	b47.50
Mar	49.30	49.30	49.30	b47.85	b47.50

Sales: 325.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	6.85	6.85	6.63	b6.66	6.80
Apr	7.88	7.94	7.63	b7.70	7.90

ROUND WHITE POTATOES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	9.50	9.65	9.22	9.31	9.50
Nov	5.40	5.44	5.40	5.44	5.36

Sales: 1,375

COPPER (25,000) lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	61.80	62.00	61.30	62.50s	61.90
Feb	62.30	62.30	62.30	62.90s	62.30
Mar	62.60	63.40	62.10	63.30s	62.60
May	63.60	64.40	63.00	64.20s	63.50
Jul	64.40	65.00	63.80	65.10s	64.40
Sep	65.40	65.70	64.80	66.00s	65.20
Dec	66.40	66.60	66.00	67.10s	66.30
Jan	66.90	66.90	66.10	67.40s	66.60

Sales: estimated 4,128.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	438.00	438.00	433.00	436.50s	436.10
Mar	442.50	443.00	437.50	441.00s	440.40
May	446.20	446.50	442.00	445.10s	444.50
Jul	450.40	451.70	446.50	449.30s	448.70
Sep	454.50	455.90	450.30	453.50s	452.90
Dec	461.70	463.00	457.10	460.50s	460.00
Jan	464.20	465.30	459.30	463.80s	462.30
Mar	469.30	469.30	464.20	467.50s	467.00

Sales estimated: 35,000.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Feb	134.90	135.40	134.20	134.50s	134.20
Apr	136.10	136.20	135.30	135.50s	135.20
Jun	136.90	137.30	136.30	136.50s	136.20
Aug	137.70	137.70	137.70	137.60s	137.30
Oct	139.00	139.00	139.00	138.80s	138.50
Dec	140.70	140.70	140.20	140.10s	139.80
Feb	142.00	142.00	141.30	141.40s	141.10
Apr	143.20	143.20	143.20	142.70s	142.40

Sales: estimated 1,289

Dec. 27, 1976

COTTON, no.2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	75.20	76.40	75.20	75.90	75.80
May	76.00	77.00	75.90	76.67	75.40
Jul	76.00	77.15	76.00	76.65	76.50
Oct	71.10	71.50	71.50	71.35	71.50
Dec	66.95	67.00	66.90	66.99	67.00
Mar	—	—	—	b67.30	b67.40

Sales: 1,650

CHICAGO FUTURES
Dec. 28, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	2.79	2.80	2.76½	2.80½	2.78¼
May	2.85	2.85¾	2.82½	2.85¼	2.74
Jul	2.89½	2.90	2.87¼	2.89	2.89
Sep	2.96	2.96	2.94	2.95½	2.95
Dec	3.05½	3.05½	3.03	3.05	3.04½

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	2.55	2.56½	2.54½	2.56	2.55
May	2.61	2.62	2.59½	2.61¾	2.60¼
Jul	2.64½	2.66	2.63¼	2.66	2.64¼
Sep	2.63	2.64½	2.62	2.64½	2.62½
Dec	2.61¼	2.62½	2.60½	2.62½	2.61¼

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	7.01	7.06½	6.97½	7.86	7.01
Mar	7.09	7.12½	7.03	7.11½	7.05½
May	7.03	7.09½	6.98	7.08	7.01½
Jul	6.98	7.00½	6.91½	7.00	6.94½
Aug	6.87	6.89½	6.82	6.89½	6.84
Sep	6.53½	6.58	6.51	6.55	6.51½
Nov	6.35	6.38	6.30½	6.36½	6.33
Jan	6.40	6.43	6.36½	6.42½	6.40
Mar	6.43½	6.47½	6.43½	6.47½	6.45

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	21.15	21.27	21.03	21.25	21.19
Mar	21.45	21.59	21.34	21.53	21.47
May	21.65	21.84	21.60	21.78	21.72
Jul	21.80	22.00	21.70	21.91	21.82
Aug	21.70	21.80	21.60	21.75	21.70
Sep	21.50	21.60	21.40	b21.55	21.45
Oct	21.15	21.30	21.15	21.30	21.20
Dec	21.10	21.30	21.10	21.20	21.10
Mar	00.00	00.00	00.00	b21.25	21.10
Jan	00.00	00.00	00.00	b21.25	21.10

SOYBEAN MEAL (10 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	201.70	203.80	200.60	203.10	201.60
Mar	206.00	207.90	204.20	207.30	205.50
May	204.50	206.50	203.30	206.40	204.50
Jul	203.00	205.00	201.50	205.00	203.00
Aug	199.50	202.00	199.50	202.00	199.50
Sep	192.50	194.00	189.90	193.50	191.50
Oct	182.00	183.00	179.50	182.50	182.00
Dec	182.00	183.00	179.50	183.00	181.50
Jan	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.00	182.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	439.50	440.70	436.00	439.50	436.00
Feb	439.50	440.70	436.00	439.50	438.30
Apr	444.50	445.00	439.50	443.80	442.20
Jun	449.00	449.00	444.00	448.00	447.00
Aug	453.30	453.00	448.90	452.30	451.40
Oct	458.50	458.50	453.50	456.50	455.70
Dec	462.50	462.50	457.60	461.00	460.30
Feb	467.20	467.20	462.50	465.70	465.10
Apr	472.00	472.00	467.50	470.50	470.00
Jun	477.00	477.00	472.50	475.50	475.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Feb	40.25	40.35	39.95	40.25	40.50
Apr	39.70	39.85	39.45	39.75	39.80
Jun	41.45	41.70	41.40	41.70	41.65
Aug	42.37	42.67	42.35	42.60	42.52
Oct	43.42	43.55	43.27	43.55	43.55
Dec	43.65	43.82	43.55	43.77b	43.75
Feb	43.75	43.75	43.75	43.75	44.00

Sales: Feb 4,134 April 1,968 June 792; Aug 164; Oct 54; Dec 23; Feb 2.
Open interest: Dec 10; Feb 216.57; April 127.29; June 57.63; Aug 25.80; Oct 545; Dec 253; Feb 9.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Feb	37.65	38.45	37.62	38.17	38.20
Apr	34.50	35.25	34.40	35.20	34.95
Jun	37.40	38.02	37.05	38.08	37.95
Jul	37.75	38.75	37.60	38.50a	38.32
Aug	36.60	37.80	36.55	37.40	37.00
Oct	34.30	35.20	34.15	34.95a	34.40
Dec	34.85	35.10	34.55	35.07b	34.90

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Feb	35.90	35.90	35.55	35.60b	36.00

Sales: Feb 2,044; April 1,130 June 441; July 177; Aug 165; Oct 137; Dec 31; Feb 7.
Open interest: Dec 5; Feb 5,554; April 2,552; June 1,366; July 1,055; Aug 865; Oct 502; Dec 227; Feb 17.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	63.00	65.40	62.95	65.20	a63.60
Feb	55.40	57.30	55.15	57.00	a55.90
Mar	55.35	56.85	55.10	56.80	55.60
Apr	51.50	52.50b	51.00	52.50b	51.90
May	49.80	49.80	48.25	49.50	49.80

Sales: Jan 420; Feb 171; March 80; April 11; May 13.
Open interest: Dec 89; Jan 1,715; Feb 674; March 149; April 99; May 65.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Feb	55.87	57.45	55.50	57.45	56.60
Mar	55.40	56.65	54.80	56.50	55.90
May	56.18	57.20	55.32	57.20	a56.50
Jul	56.40	57.25	55.96a	57.25	56.75
Aug	54.60	55.70b	54.10a	55.70	54.85
Feb	56.00	56.00	54.90a	56.00	a56.00
Mar	55.25	55.25	54.65a	55.10	a55.25

Sales: Feb 2,616; March 674; May 221; July 137; Aug 36; Feb 7; March 2.
Open interest: Feb 4.45; March 2,410; May 1,688; July 962; Aug 495; Feb 8p; March 68.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

Paris Commodities

Dec. 28, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Mar	1,131	1,125	1,120-1,124	—5
May	1,156	1,150	1,146-1,150	+1
Jul			1,155-1,175	—
Aug			1,165-1,180	—
Oct			1,190-—	+10
Nov			1,200-1,220	+10
Dec			—-1,230	—2
Jan			1,235-1,240	—
Mar			1,245-1,250	—1
Lots: 165.				
COCOA				
Dec			1,600-1,690	—20
Mar	1,620	1,598	1,613-1,615	—7
May	1,609	—	1,600-1,610	—10
Jul			—-1,620	—
Sep			1,550-—	—10
Dec			1,325-—	—20
Lots: 45.				

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Dec. 28, 1976
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Gen Elec	322,00	47⅞	+1¼
Gen Motors	27,400	78½	+ ¼
FedNat Mtg	22,600	17⅛	+ ⅛
Texaco Inc	229,100	27⅞	— ⅛
Bandag Inc	207,700	17½	+ ½
Rorer Amch	206,200	19⅜	+ ¾
Occiden Pet	20,200	24⅛	— ⅛
Beat Food	199,400	28⅛	+ ⅜
NCR Corp	196,800	36⅞	+ ⅜
GPU Cp	186.00	19⅞	+ ⅜
Avon Prod	180,000	49	+1
Travelers	177.00	36⅝	+ ¾
RCA	169,400	26⅞	+ ⅛
StdOil Cal	162.00	40⅞	+ ⅜
Chrysler	1,00	20¼	+ ⅞

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in million)	25.79	24.56
Advances	100	1110
Declines	43	409
Unchanged	438	389
Total issues	1941	1908
New 1976 highs	150	117
New 1976 lows	2	

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	999.00	1006.82	992.77	1000.08	+ 3.99
20 Trn	233.80	235.73	232.63	234.34	+ 0.99
15 Utl	105.44	106.56	104.97	106.24	+ 0.99
65 Stk	321.85	324.55	320.03	322.64	+ 1.59

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Inds	119.49	117.87	118.80	+0.76
Utils	53.92	53.16	53.67	+0.35
Finance	12.67	12.50	12.63	+0.14
Transp.	15.12	14.95	15.04	+0.06
Comp.	107.36	105.90	106.77	+0.71

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Comp.	57.53	57.32	57.47	+0.36
Inds	62.98	62.72	62.89	+0.43
Transp.	42.25	42.06	42.14	+0.18
Utils	41.12	41.02	41.12	+0.11
Finance	58.56	57.37	58.56	+0.49

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Dec. 27	148,629	373,633	754
Dec. 22	161,879	440,329	1,926
Dec. 21	149,693	411,261	1,764
Dec. 20	151,866	421,544	1,294
Dec. 17	162,584	385,633	1,194

* These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Intl Bnknot	167,400	2⅛	
BrownFor B	134,900	3¾	— ⅞
Syntex Corp	92,820	22⅝	— ⅛
HouOilM	91,200	45½	+ ⅛
ImperOil A	75,900	22	+ ⅜
LoewsTh wt	63,200	8⅛	+ ⅜
Champ Ho	58,830	3¾	
Burns Intl	51,700	9⅞	+ ⅜
BanstrCtl Lt	36,100	9⅞	+1¼
Asamera O	33,100	10⅛	+ ⅛
4Approx final total	3,610,000		
Stock sales year ago	2,733,240		

American Index.

High	Low	Close	Chg.
108.15	107.21	108.09	+.88

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	103½	104½
Ashland 8-87	101	102
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	103¾	104¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	100½	101½
Bell Cdna 8¾-86	105	106
BFCE 8¾-83	101½	102½
B.N.P. 9½-81	106	107
Bras Can 9¾-82	102½	103½
British Gas 9-81	102	103
Broken Hill 9½-81	104½	105½
Carrier 8-87	99¾	100¾
Charbongs 8¾-81	102¼	103¼
CNE 9¼-85	102	103
CN Rhone 10-80 '82	105½	106½
Cons Food 7½-91	97¼	98¼
Conoco 8-86	103	104
Cont Tel 8¼-86	102½	104½
Cul Ham 8-87	97¼	100¼
Denmark 7½-80	88	39
Dow Corn 8½-86	104	105½
Dupont 7½-78	102	103½
EEC 8¼-82	102¼	103¼
ECS 8¾-81	104	105
ECS 9½-86	102¾	103¾
EIB 9½-85	104	105
Erap 9¾-85	103	105
Esso 8-86 Nov	105	106
Eurofima 8½-83	102¼	103¼
First Chic 7-80	101¾	102¾
Gen Mot 8¾-86	106	109½
Gould 9¼-83	105	106
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	104¼	105¼
Home Oil 9½-86	104¼	105¼
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	104	105
Intl Util 8¼-82	99½	100½
ISE Canada 9-82	104½	105½
Manitoba 8¾-83	104	05
Michelin 9½-86	102	103
Modo 9½-83	102¼	103¼
Montreal 9¼-81	103¼	104¼
Montreal 9¼-83	102¼	103¼
Motorola 8-87	102	103
NatWest 9-86	101	102
New Brunsw 9-83	104¼	105¼
N Zealand 9¼-82	105¼	106¼
N Zealand 8½-83	104½	105½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	97½	98½
Norpipes 9¼-86	102¾	103¾
NorskHydr 9¾-85	105¼	106¼
NorthAMR 7¾-79	102½	103½
Norway 9-80	105	106
Norway 8½-81	104	105
Occidental 9¾-83	104¼	105¼
Ontario 9-83	105¾	106¾
Oslo 9-88	103¾	104¾
Pac Light 9¼-81	106	107
Pennwalt 8-87	99¾	100¾
QuebProv 8¼-81	102	103
QuebProv 9-83	102	103
QuebProv 7½-88	94	95
Ralston 7½-87	100½	101½
RoadBates 9½-81	102¼	103¼
Sandvik 9½-86	102½	103½
S.A.S. 8-85	97¾	98¾
Seagram 9-83	104¾	105¾
SFE 9-83	101½	102½
Shell 8-86	102	103
Shell 7½-87	100¾	101¾
SNCF 9¼-81	103¼	104¼
St Ind 8¼-80	105¼	106¼
St Ind 8½-88	106½	107½
S Handels 9¼-86	104	105
Tenneco 7¼-79	102¾	103¾
Tenneco 7¾-87	99¾	100¾
Textron 7¾-87	98	99
Transocean 8-86	103¾	104¾
Transocean 7½-87	102	103
Union Oil 7-79	102¼	103¼
Union Oil 7½-87	101½	102½
Utah 8-87	102	103
Volvo 9½-85	103½	104½
Chrysler 5-88	68	70
Cont Tel 5½-88	87½	89½
Cr. Suisse 4¼-91	101½	102½
Cumm In 6¼-86	100½	102½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	87	89
East Kodak 4½-88	104½	106½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	78	80
Fairchild 5¾-91	99½	100½
Firestone 5-88	88	90
Ford 6-86	101	103
Ford 5-88	92½	94½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	87½	89½
Gen Food 4½-82	90½	92½
Gillette 4¾-82	88	90
Gillette 4¾-87	78	80
Gould 5-87	120½	122½
Gulf West 5-88	95	97
Honeywell 6-86	87	89
I.S.E. 6¼-89	90½	92½
ITT 4¾-87	79	81
Komatsu 7¼-90	103	104½
Matsushita 6¾-90	130	132
Mitsui 7¼-90	109	111
McDerm 4¾-87	139	141
Morgan JP 4¼-87	108½	110½
Nabisco 5¼-88	100½	102½
OwensIll 4½-87	116	118
Penney JC 4½-87	84½	86½
Phi Lamp 4¾-83	92½	94½
R.C.A. 5-88	80½	82½
Revlon 4¾-83	123½	125½
Revlon 4¾-87	108½	110½
Sperry 4¼-88	96	98
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	78	80
Texaco 4½-88	81½	83½
UBS 5-81	107¼	108¼
UnCarb 4¾-82	109	111
WarnLam 4½-87	82	84
WarnLam 4¼-88	77	79
Xerox 5-88	80	82

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	85	87
Ashland 5-88	92½	94½
Beatrice 6¼-91	118½	120½
Beatrice 4½-92	101½	103½
Borden 6¾-91	115½	117½
Borden 5-92	105½	107½
BroadHal 4¾-87	78½	80½
Carnation 4-88	89½	91½
Chevron 5-88	125	127
Chrysler 4¾-88	67	69

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	102.71	94.78	107.82
Previous	102.59	94.57	107.82

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Dec. 28, 1976

	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	2⅝	3
AFA PrS	6⅝	6⅞
AID Inc	7	7½
AVM Cp	¾	1¼
Addisn W	6½	7
Adv Ros	4	4⅜
Alberis	7⅛	8½
Alico Inc	9⅞	10¼
Allerg Ph	23¼	24½
Allyn Bac	7⅛	7⅞
Am Exp	39¾	40¼
Am Finl	11½	11⅞
Am Furn	2¾	3
Am Greet	9½	9⅞
A Micro	8⅛	8⅝
Am Telev	19¼	20
Am Weld	10¼	11¼
Amir Dv	¾	1
Anadite	5½	5⅞
Anheus B	20¾	21¼
Ard May	1¼	1½
ArkIklG	23½	24¼
AsCC Bcl	12¼	14½
AllGas Lt	15⅛	15⅝
Baird At	4⅜	5⅛
Bang Hy	14½	15
Bkem RI	9⅛	10½
Bassett F	17¼	18½
Bayls Mk	8⅛	8½
Beeline F	6¾	7½
Betz Lab	28	28½
Bibb Co	7½	8
Bjrd Son	30	32½
Birichr	¾	1½
Bick Hills	20¼	21¼
Bonza Inl	3	3½
Braden	7	7½
Brinks	7½	8
Brks Sca	24½	25¼
Brwning	3⅞	4⅜
Buckb M	4	4½
Buckeye	9⅞	10⅞
Burn Sim	3¼	4
CalWSv	32	32½
Campl Ch	3	3⅛
Canrad H	2¾	3½
Cap Swst	3⅞	4¼
Capln Air	2	2⅛
Cap Tec	2½	3⅛
Caro Co	3⅛	3⅞
CenVt PS	15⅛	15½
Chm Lea	10¼	11⅛
Chesa Ut	20¼	21½
Chi Bridg	55	57
Chilm Cp	6½	6¾
ChrisS	127	130
Circle F	4⅞	5½
CitznUt A	23¼	23¾
CitznUt B	31⅞	31⅞
Clark M	30	31
Clow Co	5½	7
Colu Vent	¾	1½
Com Clr	12½	13⅛
Coml Sh	22½	24
Comw Pa	28½	29
Con Pap	30¼	31¼
Craw Co	11½	12¼
Cross Co	20	20¾
Danly M	8¾	9¾
Data Dgn	5	5⅜
Data 100	7½	8
Davi Inc	26½	28
Decor In	2¾	3¼
Dekib Ag	33	34
Delhi Oil	3¾	4⅛
DeLuv C	24¼	25
Del CanT	12¼	13¼
Del IntBr	31½	33½
Dewey El	1	1⅛
Diam Cry	15½	16½
Dion Cru	17½	18¼
Doculol	5⅝	5¾
Dollar G	9¾	10⅜
Dorch G	10⅞	11⅛
Doyle DB	16¼	17¼
Dunkin D	6⅛	6½
Duriron	17¼	18¼
Eberin In	3⅜	4⅛
Econ Lab	25⅛	25⅝
ElPas El	11⅜	12
Elder Be	5⅜	6⅜
Elec Nucl	4½	5¼
Elec Mod	1¼	2⅛
Energy C	20¾	21½
Entwjstl	6½	7¼
Equly Oil	37½	38½
Ethan Al	19¼	20
Fab Tek	¾	1
FidUn Lr	24	24½
Fingrhl	6⅜	6⅞
FIBkSys	44¾	45½
Fst Bost	24	24¾
FIEmpSt	7¼	7¾
FtWnFn	2⅛	2⅜
Fla WalU	1⅛	1⅞
Forest O	21	21¾
Frmigli	1⅛	1½
Fotomal	11½	12
Frkin Co	6⅛	6½
Frnkln El	10½	11
Frnd Ice	15	15¼
Gen RiEs	3	4
G Reinsu	189	193
Gov EFin	11½	12
Graph Cn	15	15¾
Green Mt	12⅞	13⅛
Grey Adv	16½	17
Gull Intst	17⅝	17⅞
Gyrodn	2⅝	3⅛
Harper R	9	9½
Hartf NC	13⅝	14⅛
Henred F	16½	17½
Holobm	1⅜	1¾
Hoover	10½	11
Horiz Res	½	1
Huds Pap	25½	26½
Hyalt Cp	6¾	7½
Hyalt Int	3½	4
Inc Nuclr	2⅞	2¾
Infra Ind	2	2½
Intel Cp	57½	59
Interc En	10¼	11¼
Intrmk In	2½	3
Inirmt G	15¼	15¾
InSk Wsh	4⅞	4½
laSou Ut	25	25½
JamWPr	5⅞	6⅛
Jamsby	16	16¾
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Joslyn M	14	14¾
Kaiser Sll	31½	32½
KaisSll pf	18⅛	18⅝
Kalvar	1½	1⅞
Kaman A	21	21¼
Kampg A	7	7½
Kate Gre	⅜	⅝
Kaysam	3	3½
Kear Tr	9⅛	9½
Kelly Svc	24¼	25
KeUFF Ess	11¾	12
Keve Fib	16⅜	16¾
Key CusF	7⅛	7⅝
Keys Ict	18¼	19
King Int	14	1⅞
Knap.V	17½	18½
Lance Un	22¼	23
Land Res	1⅜	1¾
Lane Co	19½	20½
Lin Bcast	17¼	17¾
Log Etrn	3¼	4
Madisn G	15⅜	16⅛
Mal Rity	½	11-16
Mallkrt	40¼	41¼
Manor C	3¾	4¼
Maul LP	10⅞	11⅜
McCorm	$46	35½
McQuay	14¾	15½
Measur	13½	14
Medirn	21¼	22
Merid In	1⅜	2⅜
Mdisx W	19¾	20½
Midld Ca	2¼	2⅜
Midl Bks	24⅜	25¼
Midw GI	19	21
Millipr	21¼	22¼
Miner In	1	1½
MissVl G	15	16
Mm2SCol	4	4⅜
Moore S	10	10½
Moore P	8	9
Morg Res	¾	1¼
Mostek	19⅜	19¾
Motch M	5¼	6½
.ot Club	2⅜	3⅛
Mueller	14½	15½
Nagaxuco	10⅛	11⅛
Nat G&O	12	13
Nat Lib	5⅜	6
N SecRsh	3⅞	4⅜
Natnw RI	5⅜	6⅜
NJNat G	14	14¾
Nielsn A	22⅝	23⅛
Nielsn B	22⅝	22⅞
NoCar gs	12	12⅜
NoEOI un	29½	30¼
NW NatG	9⅞	10
NW PuSv	18⅜	19⅛
Noxel Cp	17⅞	19⅝
Ogilvy M	29¾	30
Ohio Ferr	16¼	17¼
Ormont	14½	15½
Otter TP	20¾	21¼
Over NA	3¼	3⅝
Pabst Br	22⅞	23⅜
PacGa R	24½	25¼
Pakco	⅝	1⅛
Parks H	4	4½
Pauley P	6	6¾
Peerl Mf	14	15
Pa Enter	17⅜	17⅞
PnzlOG	14	14¼
Pepsi BW	13½	14¼
Petrsn H	13	13¾
Petrolit	41½	42½
Pettibon	21¼	22¼
Piedmt A	4⅞	5⅛
Pinkrtn	34¾	35½
Pion HIB	23⅜	23⅞
Pistilin	2¾	3¼
Pessis Cp	⅞	1⅜
Progrp	1½	1⅞
PubS NC	11½	11⅞
P Bennet	20½	21¼
¼7⅜ CapA		PU
PUD Cap	7⅛	7⅜
Qual Inns	1¼	2⅛
Ragen Pr	1⅞	2⅜
Rahall C	8⅝	8⅞
Raychm	112	117
Raymnd	13½	14½
Recog Eq	9⅝	10¼
Road Ex	41	41¾
Robin M	17¼	18¼
Roselon	3½	4¼
Rouse	4⅝	5⅛
Rus Stov	16	16½
Sadlier	2	2½
Scan Dat	1½	1¾
Scripps H	31½	33½
Seis Delt	1⅞	2¼
Seneca F	2⅞	3⅜
EVENUp	33¼	34
Shaw Co	21½	22½
Snap Tls	33¾	34⅞
Solidsl Sc	7	8
S CalWat	14½	15¼
SwGs Co	10⅞	11¼
SwEl Sv	16	16¼
Standyn	24¼	24¾
Std Regls	19	19¾
Stan HPd	17	18
Sterlg Str	5	5⅜
Strawb Cl	25½	27
Super El	4⅝	5
TIME DC	4¼	4⅝
ampax	36	37
Tayir WI	20	20¾
Tech Pub	15¼	16¼
Tecum P	49	51
Tennant	27	29
Tiffny Co	10⅛	10⅜
ToscoCp	4	4⅜
Transo O	11⅜	12⅛
Trico Pd	35¼	36¼
Trim OG	3⅜	3¾
Tymshr	19	19¾
Tyson F	13	13¾
Un McGll	10¼	11¼
US Surg	12¾	131
US TrkLn	13⅜	13⅞
UVa Bks	19⅜	19⅝
UpPen P	20¾	21½
VanD Air	9	9¾
Vance S	4¼	4⅝
Velcro	7¾	8⅛
Ventron	43	44
VaN Bnk	19¼	20¼
Wads Pu	7⅜	8
Wsh NG	13⅝	14¼
Webb Re	10	10⅝
Weco Dvl	3⅜	3⅞
Weight W	7⅝	7½
Weldtrn	1¼	2
Welng M	7⅛	7⅝
Well Gar	4	4⅜
Wstn Mig	1½	1⅞
Westmd	59¼	60
Wdwrd L	28½	29
Wright W	3⅜	4
ZionUt B	26¼	27¼

Currency Rates

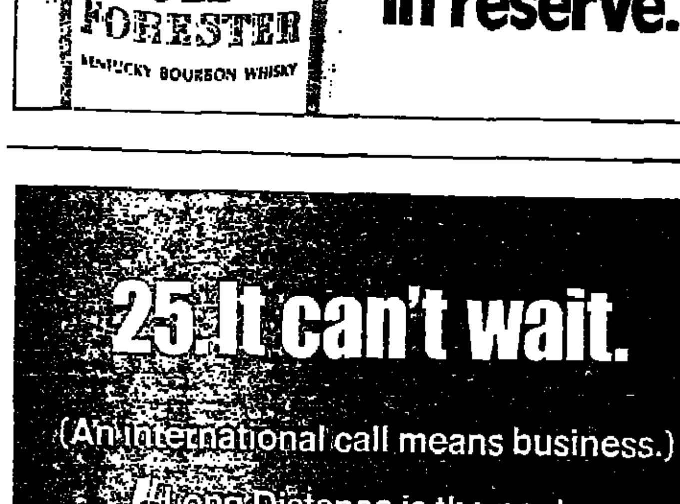
December 28, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr	BF com	Swiss	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.4610	4.1520	104.40*	49.55*	28.08y	—	6.8250*	100.695*	42.62*
Brussels (c)	35.9.	61.445	15.301	7.263	4.12*	14.6625	—	14.743	6.2625
Frankfurt	2.3575	4.0020	—	47.52*	2.695x	95.77*	6.540*	96.39*	40.61*
London (z)					Closed				
Milan	873.0	1467.25	371.51	176.24	—	355.76	24.29	358.05	151.55
Paris	4.95925	8.1425	210.715*	—	5.6815x	201.900*	13.7912*	203.325*	86.075*
Zurich	2.4405	4.1541	103.70*	49.34*	0.2796*	99.40*	6.78*	—	42.35*

Belgian financial franc: 36.80.
(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000
(z) Amount needed to buy one pound





European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	25.40
Albert Heijn	85.80
Algembank	308
Amrobank	70.30
A'dam Rub	54.10
Fokker	28.20
Heineken	127
H.V.A.	55.30
Holl-Am-H	90
Hoogovens	34.70
K.L.M.	93
Nat Neder	88.90
Pakhoed	73.50
Phillips	26.10
Robeco	186.10
Rolinco	137.20
Royal Dutch	128.30
Unilever	120.30
Van Ommer	179.50
VerMach	70.20

Brussels

Arbed	3,140
Brux-Lamb	1,430
Cock Ougree	588
Electrobel	5,900
GB-Inno-BM	1,740
Hoboken	3,040
Pétrofina	4,430
Ph Gevaert	1,160
Soc Générale	2,135
Solvay	2,520
Un Minière	1,010

Frankfurt

AEG	82.90
BASF	158.70
Bayer	134.90
Commerzbk	189.50
Cont Gummi	68
Daimler	337
Demag	148.50
DeutBank	285.20
DresdeBk	227.90
Hoechst	136.30
Geis Aktien	72.50
Hoesch	45
Karlstd	343
Kaufhof	210
KHD	141.50
Lufthansa	91
Mannesmann	176.70
Metallgesell	217
Neckermann	43.50
RWE new	165
Schering	295
Siemens	264.50
Thyssen	112.80
Veba	115.60
Volkswagen	138.20

Milan

Bastogi	937
Erba	1,780
Erc Marelli	345
Fiat	2,095
Finsider	222
Generali	39,700
IFI	2,090
Italgas	710
Italsider	306
LaRinas	59.50
Montedis	331.50
Olivetti	1,325
Pirelli	1,459
Snia Visco	1,126
Terni	234

Paris

Air Liquide	317
Allmentaire	89.50
BSN	493
Carrefour	1,460
Cim Lafarge	183
Cie Bancaire	311
CFP	106.50
CGE	274
CCF	100.60
Ferodo	373
Imétal	88.50
L'Oréal	893
Mach Bull	28
Michelin	1,244
Moët-Henn	435
Moulinex	207
Paribas	156.80
PUK	79
Penarroya	45
Perrier	87.80
Peugeot	226
Rh Poulenc	81
Sacilor	37
St Gobain	119.50
Suez	220
Télémécan	635
Thomson	181
Usinor	35.20

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,395
Buerhle	1,955
B Boveri	1,610
Ciba Geigy	1,410
Cr Suisse	2,690
Fischer	635
HoffRochN	8,500
Nestlé	3,480
Sandoz	5,050
Sté B Suisse	403
Sulzer	2,868
U.B. Suisse	3,295

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OPEC Loans Go To Six Nations

VIENNA, Dec. 28 (UPI).—The Special Fund of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries allocated last week long-term loans to six developing countries as part of a program to support their balances of payment.

The loans were allocated to Sudan, $7.45 million; Western Samoa, $1.6 million; Sri Lanka, $8.1 million; Guinea, $2.35 million; Pakistan, $21.45 million, and Central Africa, $1.75 million.

Each loan is given interest-free for 25 years.

Italy Payments Surplus Tied to Capital Reflow

ROME, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Italy had a provisional balance-of-payments surplus of 382 billion lire (about $437 million). in November compared with a deficit of 76 billion lire in October, the Bank of Italy said today.

The bank said the improvement was partly due to the return of some $704 million of Italian capital which had been invested abroad.

The bank also said official reserves rose $1.11 billion in November to $6.44 billion.

48 Lost Off Celebes

JAKARTA, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—About 48 people are feared drowned after a government boat sank in a storm off central Celebes a week ago, a Jakarta paper reported today.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 28

(Continued from page 6.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6½	3½	SavA Stop	25	34	3½	3⅜	3½	
11¼	5⅞	SavOnDr .20	8	105	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
10½	8	SavEIP .65e	5	45	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	⅛
13⅞	11	SavEInpf1.28		12	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	¼
19¼	6⅞	SavinBM .10e	10	181	19	18⅝	19 +	⅜
8¼	3¼	Saxon Ind	10	151	4⅝	4½	4½	
10⅞	3	Schaefer Cp		53	6⅛	6¼	6⅞—	⅛
60¼	40	SchergPl 1	16	383	45	44½	44½+	⅞
24	15⅜	SchlitzBr .68	9	203	17⅛	16⅞	17 +	⅛
103	70	Schlumb 1.20	20	370	96	94¾	95 +	1½
53	62¾	Schlumb wt		7	63⅝	63¼	63¼+	⅛
16⅞	11¼	SCOAIn .80	5	49	14¾	14⅛	14¾+	⅜
7¼	5⅛	ScotLad .36	21	55	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
27⅛	18	ScotFet 1.20	9	87	25⅜	24¾	25⅝+	
20⅞	13⅞	ScottFor .84	8	299	21⅜	21	21¾+	
10⅛	7	Scottys .10	13	298	9	8¾	9 +	⅛
23⅛	11¼	ScovillMfg 1.20		44	22	21¾	22 +	¼
7¼	4⅛	ScudDuoVt	15	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
9½	7⅛	Scudd pf.83e		19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	SeaCont .25	7	69	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
34⅛	20½	SeabCL 2	6	154	33	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SeabWA .22t		69	3⅜	3½	3⅜+	⅛
31⅝	19⅞	Seagram .80	9	89	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
8½	4⅞	Seagrv .06e	6	18	7½	7⅜	7½	
16¼	13⅝	SealPw .80	6	26	14⅝	14¼	14½+	⅛
18	10⅞	SearleG .52	9	640	12¾	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
79¼	61½	Sears 1.60a	18	491	69¼	68⅞	69¼+	⅜
8⅝	2⅝	Seatrain Lin	13	77	8	7⅝	8	
35¾	2	Sedcolnc .30	6	x95	29⅞	28⅞	29¼+	⅜
23⅛	13½	SeligLtz 1.20b	6	19	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞+	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	SvcCpInt .20	4	13	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
18⅜	11½	Servomt .76	7	24	18¼	18⅛	18¼+	⅛
10⅞	5⅛	Shakspre .40	6	11	9⅞	9½	9½	
20¼	11⅞	Shapell .10	7	28	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅜
13⅛	4⅞	ShearH .20e	4	59	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
75⅝	47⅞	ShellOil 3	8	139	78⅜	78⅛	78⅛—	⅛
33½	22⅛	ShellT 1m01e	5	3	30	30	30 +	⅛
14⅛	7⅞	ShelirGl .60a	5	429	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅜
23	18¼	ShllGl pf1.35		8	21¾	21⅝	21⅝+	1⅛
19⅛	15⅞	ShllGl pf1.40		3	18⅛	17⅞	18¼+	⅜
51¼	39⅜	ShellGl pf 3		5	49	49	49 +	3½
43⅛	33½	SherwW 2.20	12	53	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛+	⅛
71	58½	ShrW pf 4.40		z440	70⅝	69½	70⅝+	⅜
13⅛	9⅞	SierrPac 1	8	126	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
27	15⅜	Signal 1.10	12	170	24⅝	24	24⅛—	⅛
42⅛	32	Signode 1.20	12	19	39⅞	39½	39½—	¼
9⅛	5	SimPrec .16	8	68	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
24½	17⅝	Simm .88a	11	20	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	¼
23½	11⅛	SimpPat .50	15	403	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
15	8¼	SINGER Co.10e		613	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛+	1⅛
45⅛	24⅛	Sinrg pf 3.50		11	42½	41¼	42 +	1
28	19⅞	Skaggs .50	11	47	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜+	⅛
125½	65	Skelly 1.60a	11	28	109	108⅛	108⅛—	⅜
22⅛	15⅞	Skyline .32	24	148	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	½
12	8⅞	SmithAO .80	24	15	15⅞	15⅜	15¼+	¼
43⅛	29⅞	Smithint .53	10	147	41	40½	40⅞—	⅛
82½	58½	Smithkline 2	17	84	79⅛	78	78⅞+	1¼
17⅛	13	SmithTr .60	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
20	15⅜	Smucker .90	6	12	19½	19¼	19⅜+	⅜
12⅛	10⅞	SolaBas .60	8	36	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅜
6⅛	2⅛	Sonesta Int	20	13	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10½	7⅜	SonyCp .02e	20	799	9½	9¼	9⅜	
40⅛	27⅝	SooLin 3e	6	15	40⅝	40	40⅛—	⅜
19⅛	15⅞	SCarEG 1.52	10	60	19½	19¼	19⅜+	⅜
19	14⅛	SoJerin 1.56	8	5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
15	9⅜	Scotdwn .60	5	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
27	21⅛	Sdwn pf 1.80		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
14⅛	9¼	SoestBk .40b	11	98	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
7	5	SoeasPS 1.37t	7	8	6⅜	6½	6⅜	
23⅛	18⅛	SoCalE 1.68	7	355	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜+	¼
16¼	13⅛	SouthCo 1.45	10	1143	16¼	16	16⅛	
41½	37½	SolnGE 2.52	8	11	41¼	41	41¼—	½
55⅛	46⅛	SoNRes 1.85	7	59	54⅜	53⅞	54⅛—	⅜
39½	32⅞	SoNwEnTl 3	9	39	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛+	⅛
38⅛	30	SouPac 2.24	8	161	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞—	⅛
62¾	50⅛	SouRy 2.32	10	42	62½	62¼	62¼	
6⅛	5⅛	SouRy pf .50		38	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
40½	27½	SoUnCo 1.64	8	52	35½	35¼	35¼+	¼
27⅛	21	Southind .50b	13	112	27½	27	27⅛+	⅛
40⅛	34	SouRoyl .58	17	92	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞—	½
24⅛	17⅛	swtBksh 1	10	8	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞+	¼
13⅛	6⅛	SwstFor .20	26	87	9⅞	9¼	9½+	⅛
25⅛	16¼	SwtFl pf1.50		x10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
15⅛	11¼	SwPbSv 1.10	10	117	15	14¾	14⅞—	⅛
14¼	9¼	SprinFd	6	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
11⅛	6⅞	Sparton .40	6	9	11¼	11¼	11¼	
10½	10	SperryHut 1	8	20	16½	16¼	16¼—	⅛
37	31	SprryHpf 3		7	37¼	36¼	36¾+	½
51⅛	39⅛	SperryR .92	10	x547	43⅛	43	43⅛	
15⅛	10¼	SpringM .75	8	23	13⅛	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
29⅛	23¼	SquarD 1.10	15	128	26½	25⅝	26¼+	1
33⅛	25¼	Squibb .95	13	234	29	28½	qvl +	½
31⅛	18⅛	StaleyMfg 1	6	58	21¼	20⅝	21	
24⅝	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		32	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜—	¼
43⅝	27	StBrand 1.28	13	122	33⅛	32⅝	32½—	⅜
52	46	StdBr pf 3.50		z110	50½	49½	49¾+	
49⅝	24¼	StBPaint .40	22	59	43½	42½	43½+	1⅛
39⅞	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	8	1294	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛+	⅜
58⅜	40⅞	StOilInd 2.30	9	492	585	58	58⅜+	½
80¾	61½	StOilOh 1.36	23	160	78½	77¼	77⅞—	⅜
9¾	5⅞	StdPress .40		55	7⅜	7½	7⅜	⅛
7	5¼	StdPrud .66	12	68	6½	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
18⅛	9¼	Standex .80	6	10	17	16⅞	16⅞	
33⅜	27	StanWk 1.12a	9	94	33¼	32⅜	32¾+	⅜
17¼	6⅛	Stanrav .80	13	30	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
22⅝	16⅛	Starrett 1.12	7	4	22	22	22 —	¼
12⅜	10⅜	StaMSe 1.65		23	12	11⅞	11⅞	
50	41½	StaufCh 1.44	10	74	49½	49	49 —	½
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchl 3.49	6	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
21	15	SterDruv .70	12	870	16¾	16⅛	16½+	⅜
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .03e	6	122	6	5¾	6 +	⅜
16	8⅝	Sterndnt .40	9	82	10¾	10½	10¾+	¼
26⅜	17⅜	StevenJ 1.20	5	136	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	
34⅜	23¾	StewWa 1.96	8	33	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅜
26⅞	18¼	StokVC 1.20	9	58	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
14	10¾	StokVC pf 1		2600	11⅞	11¾	11⅞+	⅛
63¾	49½	StoneW 2.50	7	x98	57	56	56½+	1⅛
15⅜	12	StanCsn .56	5	32	15⅛	14¾	15⅛+	⅜
21	13½	StopShop 1	6	9	15⅞	15½	15⅝	
13½	9	StorTec .67t	7	121	10⅞	10½	10⅝+	⅛
25⅝	21½	StorerB 1	7	55	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
15¼	10⅛	StridRite .80	7	31	13¼	12⅞	13¼	
45½	36⅛	StuWor 1.32	5	x77	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝+	½
6½	3⅝	SuavSho .08e	5	18	5⅛	5	5	
23	14⅝	SubPrG 1.08	8	19	22	21⅝	21¾+	
28½	11½	SunChm .40	8	51	28¼	27⅛	27⅞—	½
47½	26⅞	SunCo 2	7	123	46⅝	46½	46⅛—	⅛
47⅝	31¾	SunCo pf2.25		157	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	
28¼	20⅝	Sunbm 1.08	10	47	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛+	⅜
37⅝	17	Sundstr 1	9	56	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝+	½
52⅝	35¾	Sunds pf3.50		2	52	52	52 +	½
13⅛	9⅛	SUNSMs .18	31	83	11½	10⅞	11¼+	⅜
24⅛	16⅝	SuperVal .66	11	93	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
241½	148	SuprOil 1.80	20	18	232	228	230 +	3
7⅛	4⅛	SupmkG .30	6	40	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
40⅛	15	Superscpe	7	349	20⅛	20	20⅛+	¼
7⅛	4	Sutro Mtg		26	7	6⅞	6⅞	
19½	10⅞	Swank 1a	7	82	18⅜	18	18	
22⅜	16¼	Sybron .84	8	77	18⅜	18¼	18⅜+	⅜
43⅛	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		6	38½	38⅛	38⅛—	½
7¼	4⅛	Systron		41	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
		T						
19¾	12⅛	Ticor 1	9	55	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	¼
11⅛	6¼	TRE Corp	14	137	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜+	⅛
38⅛	26¾	TRWIn 1.40	9	334	36½	35⅞	36⅜+	⅜
86¾	63¾	TRW pf 4.40		52	83	82¼	83 +	1
78	58	TRW pf 4.50		2	74½	74	74½+	1
32½	23¼	TaftBrd .80	8	97	30	29⅝	30 +	1
8	1⅛	Talcott Nat		16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	
11	6⅛	Talley .60	5	78	9⅛	9⅛	9½	
12⅞	9⅝	TalleyelB		22	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
28⅛	15¼	TampEl 1.12	9	279	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
473	26½	Tandy Corp	11	698	42⅛	41⅛	41⅞	
41⅜	37⅛	Tandy wd		246	42	41⅛	41⅝+	⅜
21⅜	11⅛	Tandycrft	7	49	15	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Tappan .25	10	69	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
49⅝	18	Technicr .20	12	201	39⅛	37⅛	39⅛—	⅛
7	4⅛	Technicolr		63	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
19⅛	9	Technicor	13	102	12⅝	12⅛	12⅞—	
5⅛	44⅛	Tektronx .30	18	85	68⅛	66⅛	67⅛+	1⅛
10⅞	5⅛	Telecor .30	6	x27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
80½	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	7	219	70⅛	69⅛	70⅛+	1⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Telepmpt		549	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Telex Cp	12	483	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
27⅝	15	Tenneco 1.88	9	450	37⅛	36⅛	37 +	⅛
39⅛	97⅛	Tennc pf5.50		1	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	TesoroPet 1	6	234	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
31⅛	25⅛	Tesor pf2.16		102	28	27⅛	28 +	⅛
28⅛	23⅛	Texaco 2	9	1889	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
43½	34½	TexCom 1.36	12	44	38	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
39⅛	28⅛	TexEst 1.85	9	124	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
28½	24⅛	TxET pf 2.40		15	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
31	27⅛	TxET pf 2.87		9	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
48	29	TexGsT 2	9	49	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
16	11⅛	Texind 16	15	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
129⅛	93⅛	TexInst 1.32	26	x232	102	100⅛	101⅛+	2⅛
9⅛	5⅛	TexilnI		13	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	
20⅛	13⅛	TexOGs .30	12	197	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
29⅛	17	TxPcLd .25e	19	7	30	29⅛	30 +	⅛
23⅛	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	[illegible]	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	
37	27⅛	Texsolt 1.20	10	172	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
9⅛	3	Texfi Ind		98	4	3⅛	4 +	⅛
31⅛	20⅛	Textron 1.30	8	284	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	1⅛
37⅛	28⅛	Textr pf 2.08		3	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
20⅛	19⅛	Textr pf 1.40		7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Thiokol .84	7	158	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
43	33	ThomBet .88	10	165	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
13	7⅛	Thomin .44	11	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅛	7⅛	ThomsW .80	6	80	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	ThrifDrg .80t1		33	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
19⅛	15⅛	TidewMr .40	6	29	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
19⅛	10⅛	TigerInt .40	8	272	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	
39⅛	31⅛	Timeinc 1.15	13	77	37⅛	35⅛	37⅛+	
23⅛	18⅛	TimeMir .60	13	178	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
59⅛	35	Timkn 2.20a	10	34	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛+	⅛
16	9⅛	Tish Rity		56	16	15	16	
6½	4⅛	TobinP	15	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14	7	Todd Shipyd		14	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
26	22⅛	TolEdis 2.12	9	71	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
19⅛	16	TonkaCp .48	4	64	12⅛	11⅛	12	
8⅛	4⅛	TootRol .40b	10	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	
14⅛	4⅛	Tracor .20	7	113	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
36⅛	19⅛	TransCo 1.08	18	122	26	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
37	29	TranUn 1.76	11	75	37	36⅛	37 +	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	TransW Air	23	256	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	
19⅛	11⅛	TWA pf 2		20	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Transam .66	9	649	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
102	35	Trans pf4.50		7	102⅛	102	102⅛+	1⅛
23⅛	20⅛	Traninc 1.92		27	23⅛	23	23⅛—	
9⅛	8⅛	Transco .90	8	150	18⅛	18	18⅛+	
3⅛	8	Transcn .32	8	28	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
27⅛	25⅛	TrGPL pf 2.50		3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
12	6⅛	TranOhF .30	5	97	11⅛	11	11 +	⅛
26⅛	16⅛	Tranwy 1.40	8	138	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
38⅛	25	Travlrs 1.08	12	643	36⅛	35	35⅛+	⅛
44⅛	32⅛	Travelr pf 2		96	42	41⅛	42	
21⅛	18⅛	TriCon 1.56e		55	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	
32⅛	29⅛	TriCn pf 2.50		3	32	31⅛	31⅛—	
15⅛	7⅛	Trlanind .91		29	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅛	6⅛	TriangPc .40e	19	6	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
3	15⅛	Trinityln .80	6	40	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
32	24⅛	Tropican .30	20	24	31⅛	30⅛	31 +	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	TucsonG 1.03	9	85	15⅛	15	15⅛	
15	8⅛	TwenCen .50	9	271	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	TycoLab .40	11	370	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+	1
23⅛	4	TylerCorp .50	7	135	22	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
		U						
29⅛	21⅛	UALinc .60		170	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	UGICp 1.40	6	10	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
30	27	UGI pf 2.75		z780	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	UMCInd 1	9	42	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
5⅛	7⅛	UMET Tr		61	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛+	⅛
15⅛	10	UOP .22e		92	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
35⅛	23⅛	UVInd 1.56		28	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
64⅛	56⅛	UVIn pf 5.50		5	64	64	64 +	⅛
25⅛	18⅛	UARCO 1.20	8	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	
11⅛	7⅛	Unarco .60	5	20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	
47	39⅛	UniNV 1.86e	6	1	47	47	47 +	⅛
13	8⅛	UnBancp .84	13	113	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
67⅛	58⅛	UCamp 1.60	13	384	67⅛	65⅛	67⅛+	1⅛
76⅛	55⅛	UnCarb 2.50	6	532	62⅛	61⅛	62⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6	Un Commrc		43	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Union Corp	13	73	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16	12⅛	UnElec 1.36	8	290	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
40	33	UnEl pf 3.50		z150	40	40	40 —	
47⅛	40	UnEl pf		z20	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	2⅛
51⅛	44	UnEl pf 4.50		z150	51	51	51 +	1
30⅛	26⅛	UnEl pf 2.72		4	30	30	30	
6	3⅛	Un Fidelity		49	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
39⅛	47⅛	UnOCal 2.10	8	352	58⅛	58	58⅛+	⅛
75⅛	52⅛	UOCa pf2.50		4	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛+	⅛
101⅛	76	UPacCp 3.40	13	194	100	99⅛	100	
2⅛	11-16	Uniona Inc		13	1⅛	1	1	
10⅛	7⅛	Uniroyal .50	190	525	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
83⅛	71	Uniryl pf 8		z40	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands	11	77	9	8⅛	9	
13⅛	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA		48	14	13⅛	14 +	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	UnitCp .87e		12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
26⅛	14	UnEnRs 1.32	5	162	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	UFinCal .24	7	107	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅛	7⅛	Un Guaranty	16	33	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
27	22⅛	Ulllum 2.44	8	28	29⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
23⅛	9⅛	UnitInd .60b	8	40	24	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Unitin pf .42		12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	UnitInn .10	7	35	5⅛	5	5	
13⅛	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	9	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
10⅛	9⅛	UnitMM .40		99	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
41⅛	15⅛	Un Nuclr	11	136	33⅛	32	33	
3⅛	7⅛	UnitPk Min	49	10	3	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	UnitRefg .56	9	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
53⅛	33⅛	USFidG 2.64	12	161	53⅛	53	53⅛+	⅛
26⅛	16⅛	USGyps 1.60	13	97	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
29⅛	22⅛	USGy pf 1.80		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	
10⅛	8	USHom .16	10	235	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
8	3⅛	USInd .40	10	406	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	USLeasg .32	5	51	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	US Rltylnv		49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
38⅛	19⅛	USShoe 1.20	7	83	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
57⅛	45⅛	US Steel 2.20	9	730	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛—	⅛
26⅛	19⅛	USTobec 1	12	6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	
38⅛	30⅛	UnTech 1.30	8	718	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
172⅛	112⅛	UnTech pf 8		27	174⅛	172	174⅛+	2
117⅛	104	UnTch pf7.32		7	118	118	118 +	⅛
20⅛	14	UniTel 1.20	10	276	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	UniTel wt		19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29⅛	21⅛	UnTel pf1.50		3	28⅛	23⅛	28⅛—	
24⅛	18⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		7	24⅛	24	24 —	
9⅛	4⅛	Unitrod .10	10	56	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	Univar .56	6	21	11	10⅛	10⅛	
31⅛	18⅛	UnLeaf 1.56	7	x67	30	29⅛	30 +	1
48⅛	34⅛	Upjohn 1.03	15	380	39	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
18⅛	11⅛	USLIFE .40	7	258	17⅛	16⅛	17 —	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	UslifeF .96a		11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
46½	27⅛	UtahPL 2.12	8	127	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33⅛	29⅛	UtPL pf 2.80		2	29⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		V						
28⅛	16⅛	VFCp 1.10	8	34	21⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅛	6	Valleyin .40	7	47	7⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅛	13	Varian	28	11	205	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅛	4⅛	Varo Inc.05e	4	203	9⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6⅛	3⅛	Vendo Co		22	3⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	3⅛	Venice .30	7	16	4⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅛	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e	5	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	16⅛	Vetco .10e	8	913	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11⅛	7⅛	Viacom Int	11	87	10⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	3⅛	VictorCm .05e		12	7⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅛	12⅛	VaEPw 1.24	9	501	15⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38⅛	40⅛	VaEP pf4.80		z10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
57⅛	49	VaEP pf 5		z50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
107	98	VaEP pf9.75		z240	106⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31⅛	27⅛	VaEP pf2.90		44	31⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
84⅛	72⅛	VaEP pf7.45		z150	84	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅛	5⅛	Vornado Inc	10	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅛	18⅛	VulcanMtr 1	10	5	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		W-X-Y-Z						
33	16⅛	Wachovia .90	11	24	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		Wack Rity						
[illegible]		WalMart .10	14	30				
[illegible]		Walgrn 1.20	8	22				
[illegible]		WkrA 1.40a	9	34				
[illegible]		Wallace .40	9	5	21			
[illegible]		WallJim 1.20	8	229				
[illegible]		WaltJ wt						
[illegible]		WaltJ pf1.60						
[illegible]		WardFd						
[illegible]		Warnaco						
[illegible]		Warnrs 1.20						
[illegible]		WrnCom .40						
[illegible]		WarnerL						
[illegible]		WashGs 1.80						
[illegible]		WashNat						
[illegible]		WasWat 1.76						
[illegible]		Watkins						
[illegible]		WayG pf1.60						
[illegible]		Wean Unit						
[illegible]		Weathrd						
[illegible]		WebbDel						
[illegible]		WelsMkt						
[illegible]		WellsFrgo						
[illegible]		WellFM						
[illegible]		WPP						
[illegible]		WPenPw 2.40						
[illegible]		WnAirL						
[illegible]		WnBanc						
[illegible]		WestnNA						
[illegible]		WnPac Ind						
[illegible]		WUnion 1.40						
[illegible]		WnUn pf						
[illegible]		WnUn pf2.56						
[illegible]		WestgEl .92	6					
[illegible]		Westg pf3.80						
[illegible]		Weyrhr						
[illegible]		Weyr pf 2.0						
[illegible]		Wheel Fr						
[illegible]		WheelE 3.75						
[illegible]		WheelPit pf 5						
[illegible]		Whirlpool .80	14					
[illegible]		WhiteCons 1a						
[illegible]		Whittkr 1.30						
[illegible]		Whittaker						
[illegible]		Wickes						
[illegible]		Wiebolt						
[illegible]		Willms						
[illegible]		WilshrO						
[illegible]		WinnDix						
[illegible]		WinnDix B						
[illegible]		Winnebago						
[illegible]		WinterJ						
[illegible]		WiscElPw 2						
[illegible]		WisE pf 8.90						
[illegible]		WisGas 1.70						
[illegible]		WisG pf 2.55						
[illegible]		WiscPL 1.80	10					
[illegible]		WiscPS 1.46						
[illegible]		Witco 1.40						
[illegible]		WitrD .40						
[illegible]		Wolvrw .10e						
[illegible]		Woolco						
[illegible]		WoodPet .20	12					
[illegible]		Wolwth 1.20	7					
[illegible]		Wolw pf 2.20						
[illegible]		WorldAir						
[illegible]		Wrigly 2.40a	9					
[illegible]		Wurlitzer						
[illegible]		Wylain .60						
[illegible]		Wyly Corp						
[illegible]		XeroxCp 1.20	14	1167				
[illegible]		Xtra Inc.08e	18					
[illegible]		Yates Ind	10	33				
[illegible]		ZaleCorp .88	7					
[illegible]		Zapata .30b						
[illegible]		Zapata pf 2						
[illegible]		Zayre Corp						
[illegible]		ZenithRad 1	13					
[illegible]		Zurnlnd .40	10	74				

Sales figures are unofficial. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes. a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full. cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution. vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

European Gold Markets

Dec. 28, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London		Closed	
Zurich	133.125	134.125	+1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	132.59	131.84	—0.50

U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	84.10	86.60	105.60	80.60
Brussels	103.34	102.73	133.02	96.12
Frankfurt	137.36	136.29	150.66	130.87
London 30		Closed		
London 500		Closed		
Milan	74.24	74.94	91.17	64.93
Paris	80.20	78.80	112.10	73.80
Sydney		Closed		
Tokyo (n)	383.88	381.45	383.88	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4990.85	4973.69	4990.85	4451.53
Zurich	303.20	301.10	304.00	280.10

(n) New (o) Old.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅝-5⅞	6½-7	4¼-4¾	Closed
1 M.	4⅞-5⅛	5¼-5½	1⅝-1⅞	—
3 M.	5⅛-5⅜	4⅞-5⅛	2 -2¼	—
6 M.	5⅛-5⅜	4⅞-5⅛	2⅝-2⅞	—
1 Y.	5⅜-5⅝	4⅞-5⅛	2⅝-2⅞	—

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 28, 1976

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	368
Canon	680
Dai Nip. Print.	648
Fuji Bank	285
Fuji Photo	881
Hitachi	257
Honda Motor	785
C. Itoh	322
Japan Air L.	2,270
Kansai El. P.	700
Kao Soap	844
Kirin Brewery	445
Komatsu	329
Kubota	370
Matsu Ind.	788
Matsu E. Wks.	765
Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	126
Mitsubi Corp.	485
Mitsui Co.	495
Mitsukoshi	495
Nippon Elec.	295
Sharp	441
Shiseido	1,450
Sony Corp.	2,760
Sumitomo Bk.	287
Taisho Marine	385
Takeda Chem.	260
Teijin	129
Tokio Marine	576
Toray	135
Toyota Motor	1,230

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Dec. 27, 1976

Quotations on Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2890 Abitibi	$10½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
500 Acklands	$12	12	12	
6950 Agnico E	385	375	375	—5
500 Agra Ind A	$6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
9725 Alta Gas A	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
200 Algo Cent	$11½	11½	11½	+ ½
5000 Alminex	$7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
275 Andres W	$8¾	8¾	8¾	
200 Argus C pr	$11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
900 Atco A	$13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
6111 Bell Canad	$48½	47⅞	48⅛	+ ½
3679 BP Can	$9⅞	8⅞	9⅞	+ ½
2000 Banister C	$9	9	9	+ ⅜
205 Bank N S	$20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
500 Block Bros	465	465	465	+5
1500 Bovis Cor	70	70	70	+1
1335 Bralor Res	330	325	330	
100 Bramalea	$5½	5½	5½	
34800 Brameda	175	153	171	+18
2090 Brenda M	$7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
24891 Bridger	$7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
112 BCFP	$24½	24½	24½	+ ½
300 BC Phone	$13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
1025 Brunswk	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
200 Burns Fds	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
524 Cad Frv	$9	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
36 Cal Pow A	$33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
600 Camflo	$9⅞	9¼	9⅞	
400 Campau A	390	390	390	+10
4000 C Nor West	$7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
1500 Can Perm	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
443 Can Trust A	$20½	20½	20½	
2000 C Tung	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
100 C Cablesy	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
1000 Cdn Cel	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
200 Cl Bk Com	$25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ¼
720 Cdn Tire A	$42	41⅞	42	+ ⅜
1300 C Utilties	$14	14	14	
1400 Cassiar	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5650 Celanese	370	345	365	+20
402 Chieftan D	$10½	10½	10½	— ¼
200 C Holidaylu	375	375	375	
400 Con Bldg	260	258	260	
2100 Con Distrb	350	330	350	+20
165 Cons Gas	$14	14	14	+ ¼
1286 Con Fardy	320	315	315	—10
2600 Craigmt	$6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
200 Crush Intl				—8
2400 Cyprus	$10⅛	10	10	
1839 Denison	$61¼	60¾	61¼	+ ⅜
25200 Dicknsn	450	400	450	+40
730 Dofasco A	$25¾	25½	25¾	+ ½
500 Du gpont	$13¼	13	13	— ½
1885 East Mal	175	173	173	—1
2350 Electro A	325	310	325	+25
100 Emco	$6	6	6	
5520 Falcon C	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
501 Falcon	$34¼	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅛
400 Fed Ind A	$5	5	5	
5400 Francana	$6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
300 Fraser A	$23	22⅞	23	
200 Fruehauf	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25550 Gnt Masct	149	135	148	+13
6400 Gibraltar	$6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
45 Granduc	122	122	122	—3
200 Gt Obuads	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1000 GL Paper	$30½	30½	30½	
500 Gt W Life	$50	50	50	— ½
770 Greyhnd	$16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
600 H Group A	340	340	340	+40
2000 Hayes D A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4250 H Bay Co	$14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
700 IAC	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
300 Indal	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
600 Inglis	$12½	12	12½	+ ½
5909 Inter-CITY	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
800 Int Mogul	285	275	285	+15
1675 Int Pipe A	$14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
2825 Kaiser Re	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
3200 Kaps Tran	75	74	75	
1410 gkerr A A	$13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
500 Koffler A	490	490	490	+10
20 Lab Min	$28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	⅛
1060 Lacana	375	370	375	+15
5 LL Lac	120	120	120	—10
1500 Lob Co A	305	295	305	+5
1100 Loeb M	275	272	275	+5
8837 MB Ltd	$23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
900 Matgml A	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
10176 Moore	$36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅜
5900 Murphy	$8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
7100 Neonex	195	192	193	+1
5891 Noranda A	$30½	30⅛	30⅜	⅛
4007 Norcen	$11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	— ⅛
1900 NTecm B w	$12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
800 Nowsco W	$18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ½
200 OSF Ind	295	290	295	
500 Oshawa A	350	350	350	
5900 Pamour A	300	293	298	+7
175 PanCan P	$24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
100 Patino N V	$15	15	15	
2900 Pembin A	425	420	425	+25
600 Petrofina Lc7		$16¾	16⅜	— ⅛
k00 Pop Shops	450	440	440	—10
345 Pine Point	$28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
100 Placer	$20	20	20	— ⅛
2400 Reed Ostr A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1800 Revnu Prp	65	64	65	
1700 Rothman	$15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
9034 Shell Ca	$15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛
2200 Sherritt A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
2750 Siebens	$14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
1800 Simpsons	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Simpson S	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
1200 Slater Stl	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
150 St Brodcst	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
550 Stelco A	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
208 Steep R	205	205	205	+3
1880 Teck Cor A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
3250 Teck Cor B	470	460	470	+15
648 Tex Can	$24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
8300 Tor Dm Bk	$19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
235 Tor Star B	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
400 Traders A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
975 Trns Mt A	$9	8⅞	9	
3540 TrCan PL	$13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅛
270 Tun Carbid	$18	18	18	+ ⅛
1702 UGas A	$9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
6800 Union Oln	$9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
100 U Keno	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1900 U Siscoe	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5300 Upp Can	109	105	109	+4
1200 Van Der	255	241	255	+5
3550 Voyager P	$16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
600 Waldwod	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
200 Wstburne	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
150 Wstnhse	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
1000 Weston	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
3400 Yk Bear	350	350	350	
2200 Yukon C	165	161	165	+4

Total sales 1,301,754 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $.

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
625 Algoma	$17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	— ⅛
900 Bank Mont	$14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
100 Basic RM.Q	—½	8½	9½	—
1300 CanCem Lo S	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1700 Cdn Int Pw	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
500 Con Bath	$28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
200 Imasco	$23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ½
600 Maison. A	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
300 Price Co	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
970 Royal Bank	$26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛

Total sales 129,390 shares.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

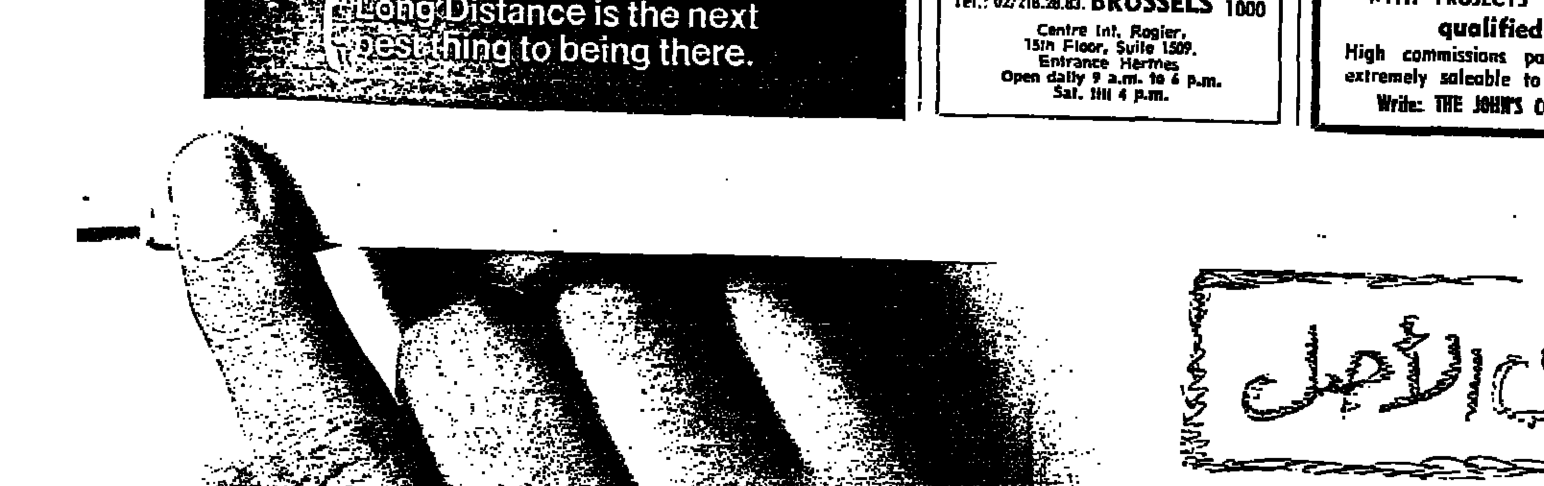
NEW HIGHS—1

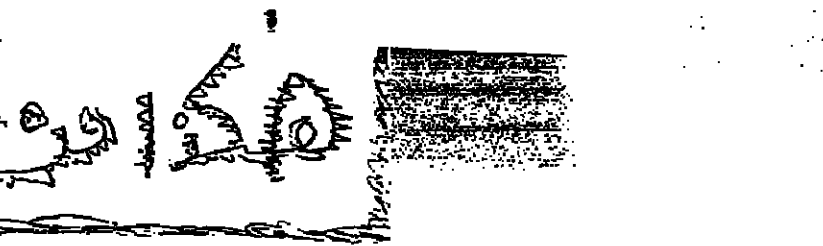
AsmaLtaC, Airbn Frt, Ala Gas, AmeHess pf, Amcord Inc, Am Brands, AmEl Pw, AmFamily, AmGen Ins, Am Invest, Am Medical, ApPw 8.12pf, AtlCityEl pf, Bally Mfg, BankAmer, BankTr NY, BankerTr pf, Bearings, Belco Pet, Bliss Laug, Boise Casc, Borden, Borg Warn, Boston Ed, Braun CF, Brit Pet, Brush Well, Budget Ind, CIT Financl, CPC Intl, CalPac Util, Charter NY, Citybome pf, ClevEl pfA, Colum Gas, ColGas pfA, ColGas pfB, Comb Engin, CombE pfA, Combust Eq, CmE 1.90pf, Con Edis, ConEd pfB, ConEd 5pf, Con Foods, ConFds pfA, Consu Pow, Contlll Cp, Cooper Ind, Cordura Cp, Credit Fin, CrockNat pf, Cubro Cp, Comm Eng, DaytPL pfG, DiGiorgio, Dennelley, duPnt 4.50pf, DukeP pfA, Edison Bros, Emhart pf, Enten, EvanPd pfL4, FedNat Mtg, FidUn Bacp, FtBcpTex, Fla Gas, Ford Mot, Fost Wheel, GATX Cp pf, Gemini Cap, GenElec wi, Gen Motors, GnTlEl pf2.48, GaPacif, Gould pf, GtNorIron, GtIRs pfc, Hall Print, Hamm Pap, HarrisCp, Hatters Sec, HeinzHJ, Hemisp Inc, Hilton Hotel, INA Corp, ITTConS pf, Ill Power, Indpls Pwl, IntHarv, IntTelTel, IntT&T pfF, IntT&T pfK, IntT&T pfN, JerC 13.50pf, KanNeb NG, KanPwLt pf, Keene Corp, Keller Ind, Kirsch Co, Lear Siegler, LearSieg pf, Loews Corp, MCA Inc, MGIC Inv, Magic Chef, MoPac Cp, MoPll Com, Mor Nor, Nabisco, NatSvc Ind, NewEng TT, NYS 8.80pf, Newhall Ld, NoNG 5.80pf, Oakite Prod

NEW LOWS—3

AllegLud wt, [illegible] Lake

newhighs
Everyday in th
Financial Sectio
Internationa
Herald Tribu





Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 28

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8½	4	AB&BPlast	P4	3	[illegible]		5⅝	
14⅛	7	AARCo .30	9	5	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
8¼	4⅝	AAVCvs .32	4	10	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	APS Inc .16	7	12	8¼	8	8⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	ASPRO .36	5	8	11	10¾	11	
1⅛	⅜	ATI Inc		12	11-16	11-16	11-16—1-16	
10⅛	8	AVCCp .40	5	8	9	9	9	
19⅛	6⅛	AVXCp .15e	8	8	11¾	11¾	11¾	
8⅛	5⅛	Abrdwn .40b	12	6	6	6	6	
	1	Acme Hami		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅜	Action .24	6	10	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
4	1⅛	ActonCp	10	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4	3	Adam Russl	7	8	3⅛	3¾	3⅛	
13⅜	9⅛	AdobeOil .16	22	101	14	13	13⅝+	⅛
2	1	Aeon Corp	4	68	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
9	4⅛	AeroFlo .15e	5	8	9	9	9	
2⅛	1⅛	Aeronca Inc		31	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1⅛	AffilCap .08i	4	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
	1-16	AffilCap wt		3	5-16	5-16	5-16	
	6⅛	AffilHsh .34	6	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
	6⅛	AffilPub .28	6	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
	3⅛	AfterSix .20	5	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
	4⅛	Alan Wood		12	6½	6	6⅛+	⅛
	4⅛	Alaska Airl	2	48	5⅜	5	5⅛+	⅛
	1⅛	AlbertFs .35e	12	21	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
	5⅛	Alcolac .22e	7	5	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
	4⅛	AllegCp wt		5	9	9	9 —	⅛
	4⅛	Allegh Airl	5	71	5	4⅞	5	
	1⅛	AllegA wiD		3	2	2	2 —	⅛
	⅜	AllegA wiN		1	15-16	15-16	15-16+1-16	
	⅜	AlldArt Ind		86	1	15-16	15-16+1-16	
	13⅛	Alld Thrm.88	6	1	15	15	15	
	1	Alpha Ind	8	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
	11-16	Altec Corp		83	13-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
	1-16	AltecCp wt		14	¼	3-16	3-16	
	8⅛	AlterFds .30	8	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
	42⅛	Alcoa pf 3.75		z100	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛—	½
	6⅛	AMAX wt		41	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
	1⅛	Am Aerance		37	15	14⅝	15+	½
	6	AmBiltrt .30		15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
	13⅜	AmBrd wt		123	18½	18¼	18½+	½
	6⅛	AmBusP .36	10	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
	1-16	ACenMia wt		11	1-16	1-16	1-16	
	3	AContyel	8	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
	⅜	Am Fletch		27	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
	1-16	AmFltch wt		8	1-16	1-16	1-16	
	5⅛	AGarPd .34		9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
	3⅛	AmInt Pict	3	6	4		4 —	⅛
	1	Alarso .11r	13	16	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	7⅛	AMaizeA .40	5	101	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
	7⅛	AMaizeB .40	5	30	10½	9⅞	10½+	1⅛
	3⅛	AmMotr Intcohl		45	5⅛	4⅞	5 —	⅛
	25⅛	AmPetrof 2.30	8	38	33⅜	33	33⅝+	⅝
	4⅛	APreca .28e	4	25	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	½
	3⅛	ASafEq .11i	3	24	3⅛	3	3⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	AmSciE .04e	15	59	10½	10¼	10½	
	2⅛	AmTec .15e	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	7⅛	AmUnS .82b		22	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
	7	AMIC Corp.60e	8	11	17⅛	17½	17½	
	1	AmtoC .13e	6	36	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
	3½	Ankon .20	7	13	7⅛	7½	7½	
	4⅛	Anthony .19r	5	29	8	7⅞	8 +	¼
	1½	Appld Data	7	20	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
	1⅛	AppldDev		23	3⅛	3	3	
	14	AqutCe .30	12	14	17⅜	17½	17⅜—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	ArizCL .08e	12	15	5⅞	5	5 —	⅛
	4⅛	ArzCol pf .48		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
	3⅛	ArmimCo .12	4	93	7⅞	7	7⅞—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Arrow Elect	10	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6	4	Arundel		15	5½	5¼	5½	
18⅛	7⅛	Asamera .25	10	370	11	10¾	11 +	¼
12⅛	8⅛	AshlOc .20a	9	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
25	6	Asskin Svc		6	1	15-16	1 +	⅛
4⅛	2½	Astrex Inc.10e	6	13	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Atalanta .20e	2	18	4⅜	4½	4⅝+	⅛
1⅛	⅜	Atco Ind		12	11-16	11-16	11-16	
1⅛	⅛	AtlcoMs wt		9	⅜	⅜	⅜	
8⅛	6⅛	AtlasCp wt		11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
18⅛	11⅛	Audotone .20	14	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Austral Oil	19	20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	AutoTrn .70t		26	6¼	6	6⅛	
5⅛	¾	Auto Srdo	7	10	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
7⅛	2⅛	Animal Rad	3	40	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
4	2⅛	AVEMC .20	6	34	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
25⅛	17⅛	Avondale 1.20	9	21	23⅛	22¾	23⅛—	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Aydin Co	9	15	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
		B						
1⅛	9-16	BRTRi .39e		19	15-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
3-16	1-32	BRTRt wt		12	1-32	1-32	1-32	
10	8	BadgrMt .50	6	12	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
6⅛	4	BakerM .10e	6	12	4¼	4¼	4¼	
	7⅛	BaldorEl .24	6	12	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
	5	BaldwS .32a		11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
17⅛	12⅛	BanFd 1.15e		23	17¼	17	17⅛	
	⅜	BangPun wt		9	⅜	⅜	⅜	
11⅛	6⅛	BanistrCh .20e	4	236	9⅞	9⅜	9¾+	1⅛
	2⅛	Banner .08	5	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	1⅛	Barclay .84	13	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	1⅜—	⅛
	1⅛	BarcaCe .12	7	32	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
	1⅛	Barnes Eng		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
	6⅛	Barnw .15e	27	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
	4⅛	BarryR .07e	6	36	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
	5⅛	BarryWr .44	8	15	11	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
	1⅛	BarInSp .23	10	6	3⅛	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
	1⅛	Bartons Cdy		46	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	2⅛	Baruch Fost		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1	Berwick ET		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
	2	Bellins .04a	5	37	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
	1⅛	BenrcR .04r	5	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	⅛	BenStd wt		9	⅜	3-16	3-16—1-16	
	2⅛	Benrus Crp	5	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	1⅛	Berg Ent	31	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	8⅛	Bero Bruns	8	62	5⅛	5⅛	8⅛	
	9⅛	BrgB of 1.15		23	14	13⅛	14 +	⅛
	1⅛	BernzOMA		1⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	4	Bertea .14	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	1⅛	BervenC .06	9	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
	2⅛	BethCp .10e		11	3	3	3	
	1⅛	Beverly Ent		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
18⅛	8⅛	BicPen .36	9	110	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
	4⅛	BioDyn .30t	7	13	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
	2⅛	BiowSup .25	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
	9⅛	BlasJer .1e	7	x2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
	5⅛	BinnySm .85	8	25	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
	4	Blessng .30	6	7	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
	8⅛	Blount .20	5	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	⅛
	6⅛	BolnAp .40	27	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—1-16
	4⅛	BomBer .20		18	7⅛	7	7⅛	
	14⅛	BowVall .32	184	214	22⅛	21	22⅛+	⅛
	8⅛	Bowne .36	6	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
	6⅛	BradlyN .20	10	28	9⅛	8⅞	9 +	⅛
	2⅛	Branch .20	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	1⅛	BrasOfr wt		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
	11⅛	BrascanA 1	3	126	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
	11⅛	BrascnB .80		2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
	2⅛	Breeze Corp		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	5⅛	BreezeC .60		49	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
	2⅛	Brolorf .18e	3	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	3	Brody Seal	17	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
	8⅛	BrownF .40	5	6	10⅛	10¼	10⅛+	⅛
	2⅛	BrownCo wt		28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	10⅛	BrnFA .80	18	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
	10⅛	BrnFB .80	18	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
5	4⅛	Brunf pf .40		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
	6⅛	Buell Ind .40b	4	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
5	3	Buldog Inc	5	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	BurnupFd .83e	5	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
12	8⅛	Burnsinf .40	8	512	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Butlerint .50	5	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
		C						
22⅛	8⅛	CKPet .20e	15	138	22	21⅛	22 +	⅛
2⅛	1	CDI Corp		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
1	1⅛	CMIInvt A		27	3-32	3-32	3-32	
4⅛	2⅛	CMI Corp	5	26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	1⅛	CRTIa Inc	33	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
	6	CRSDos .15	5	4	7	7	7	
	9⅛	CSKCp .13	5	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	9⅛	CWTran .30	4	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
	4⅛	Cabiram Cnl	5	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	3	CadioA .15	8	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
	14⅛	CalAir	10	88	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
	2⅛	Calprop		22	4⅛	4	4⅛	
	2⅛	CalLife	5	37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
	10⅛	CalREIT Cm 1	9	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
	4	Camco Inc		19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	[illegible]	CanEloA .?e		60	2	42⅛	2 +	⅛
	5⅛	CamExp .05e	12	283	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	11⅛	Can Homst .12	16	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
	5⅛	Canaveral .25	7	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
	9⅛	CanoFA 1.??	6	27	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
	⅜	CanMarc .??	8	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ 11-16—1-16	
	3⅛	Can Merrill	13	15	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
	8⅛	Cardinal .??	2	4	11⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
	36	Can SuprOil	10	4	40	39⅛	40 +	⅛
	⅜	Capehart Co		20	2	1⅛	2 +	⅛
	1⅛	Capital Res		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4	2⅛	Capitol .20	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	2⅛	Cardon .80e	58	57	41⅛	39⅛	41⅛+	1⅛
	4⅛	Carelan .20	3	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	61	Carnel 2.85e	15	23	78⅛	78	78⅛+	⅛
	11⅛	CaroPlr .10	8	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
	33	CaroP&L pf 5		z100	58	58	58 —	⅛
	2	Carriers Cpl		17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
	13⅛	CasFd .28e		6	18	17⅛	17⅛	
	1⅛	Cenwest In	6	23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	6⅛	Centran .10e	9	30	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
	⅜	CelluCraft		8	2	2	2	
	34⅛	CentMP pf 3.50		z10	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
	4⅛	CentSav .40		30	4	6	6 +	⅛
	2	Century Fnc	8	4	2	2	2	
	4	CentSoil .48		4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
	18⅛	CenTel pf 2.25		14	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
	1⅛	Certified Cp		22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
	⅛	Certron Cp		8	11-16	⅛	⅛	
	⅛	Cetec Corp		57	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	2⅛	Chadbrn .40	7	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	7	Champ Hom		537	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	1⅛	Charlt Med		62	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
23	14⅛	ChckFul 1.40e	9	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Chiefin Dev	12	14	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
18⅛	1⅛	Chris Craft	7	30	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
	1⅛	Christiana .10e	6	33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	2⅛	Cinema 5	12	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	1⅛	Cineramd		22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
	8⅛	CircleK .60	8	135	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
	4⅛	Citadel .40		16	5	5	5 +	⅛
	1⅛	Clarkst .10e	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	2⅛	Clarostat .30	7	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
	2⅛	Clemetsn		22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	7	Clopay .44		10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	1⅛	Clinton Oil	8	7	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	12⅛	Coachmn		62	13⅛	17	17⅛	
	1-16	Cohen Hatfd		3	1	1	1 —	⅛
	2	Cohu		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	1⅛	Coleman .48	6	33	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
	2⅛	Colonl Cmd		28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
	5⅛	ColonialP .50	6	29	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
	2⅛	Colorado wt		3	7-32	7-32	7-32+1-32	
	1⅛	Comdis		35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	6⅛	CombE .??	4	70	9	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
	7⅛	Cmdth .??		11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
	2⅛	Comprhnsv		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	7⅛	Comdisco .10e		4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
	10⅛	Compugraph .??	8	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
	3⅛	Compudyn		75	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	2⅛	Computr Ind	12	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	1⅛	ConnlyE		47	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1⅛	Conrac .??		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	3⅛	Consol Film		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	8⅛	ConsRefin .??		5	10	9⅛	10 +	⅛
	4⅛	Contl Materials		46	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	2⅛	Conv Ind .??	10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	2⅛	Cooper Cp		32	3	3	3 —	⅛
	2⅛	CornDrk		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	2⅛	Cosmo Cp		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	8⅛	Courier .40a		27	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
	2⅛	Cousins Prop		34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	2⅛	Cubic		13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	3⅛	Crown Crk	12	37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
	3	Crwn Cntrl .??	8	18	14	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
	8⅛	CuroeFy .??		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11¾	6⅞	Cornelius .40	9	6	11⅜	11¼	11¼—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Cosco Inc		1	2	2	2	
4⅛	1⅞	Colt Corp	71	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1	⅛	CottCorp wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
19	13	CoxCbl Com	16	19	16	15⅞	15⅞	
6½	3⅜	CremrE .13r	388	13	4	3¾	3⅞+	
2⅜	1⅛	Crest Foam		3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
18⅝	12	Crompton .50e	5	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
41¼	38	CrossAT 1.20	13	50	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛—	⅛
10¼	6⅞	CrowlM .50a	38	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
34⅞	15½	CwnCPt .60r	4	2	32¼	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5½	CrownCr	5	31	6	5½	6 —	⅛
12½	5⅛	CruicR .36	17	112	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
13⅞	7⅜	CrystlO .40e		17	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
14⅛	6⅞	CubicCp .28	6	28	13¼	13	13⅛+	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	CurticeB .80	5	25	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
		D						
1	⅜	DCL Inc	6	28	⅞	13-16	13-16	
4⅜	2⅞	DWG Cp .08t	3	15	3½	3⅜	3½	
5⅛	2⅝	Damon Cre	4	10	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
8⅛	3⅝	Damson Oil	21	58	7½	7⅛	7½	
b 21⅜	12¼	Daniel .18b	8	50	21½	21¼	21½+	⅛
14⅛	4⅝	Dataprod	9	95	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
8⅛	5⅜	DayMin .20e	15	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
16	9⅛	DelLabs .32b	7	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
9	5⅜	DellwdF .54	11	14	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
10½	7	DenTel Ex	9	8	8⅜	8½	8⅜+	⅛
2⅛	1	Designcr Jw		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	3⅜	DevCp Am		8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	3¼	Diebold VC		29	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	
8⅜	3⅜	Digicon Inc		11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
20	15⅛	DillardSt .40	6	6	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
1⅜	11-16	Diodes Inc		11	15-16	15-16	15-16	
3½	1⅛	DisFab .10	8	22	2	2	2	
16	11⅛	Diversey .56	7	16	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
11⅛	6⅞	Dixilyn .40e	5	60	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
46	32	Dome Petrl	8	70	40½	40	40⅛	
3⅜	5½	Donkeny .24	4	21	6⅛	6	6⅛	
18⅛	16	DreUtl 1.32		3	17½	17¼	17¼—	⅛
14	9⅛	DrgFair .40b	4	8	11⅛	10⅞	11 —	⅛
1 13-16	1	Dunlop .06e	4	2	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16+	⅛
23⅛	12½	DuplxPd .80	5	38	13½	13⅛	13½—	⅛
9⅜	5⅞	DurTst .30b	8	13	7	6⅞	7 —	⅛
6⅜	2½	Dynlctn .06e	9	99	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
8½	3⅞	DynAmer	6	73	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
11⅛	6½	DynellEl	27	33	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
		E						
2⅜	⅞	Eagle Cloth		7	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
19¼	13¼	EarthRes 1	9	39	17⅞	17¼	17⅞+	⅛
45¼	30⅜	EasonO .20b	14	1	41¼	41⅛	41¼—	⅛
25	17	EstrnC 1.40e	7	3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜—	⅛
11¼	6	Ecodyne .10e	7	35	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
4¼	1⅛	Edmos Cp		23	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
11	7⅛	EDO Corp.10e	7	2	10	10	10	
9½	5⅛	EnrnhPh .20a	6	x28	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
9½	4¼	ElcorCp .12	8	266	7⅛	6½	7 +	⅛
7	4⅛	ElHose .10r		9	5	5	5 —	⅛
4½	1⅜	ElAudD .21t	9	19	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
14⅛	9½	Electrog .80	5	x2	14	14	14 —	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	ElecEng .28	6	6	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
3⅛	1¼	Elect Resch		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16⅛	12⅛	ElectricA 1	9	2	16	16	16	
7⅞	4½	EnrgyRes	7	36	5⅜	5	5 —	⅛
11¼	6½	ErnstEC .64	5	13	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
2½	1⅛	Era Ind	13	8	1½	1½	1½	
7	4⅜	Espey Mfg	6	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
11⅜	4⅜	EsqRad .30e	5	20	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞+	⅛
8½	6⅜	EssexCh .32	5	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3	1⅛	EtzLav	3	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅛	7½	EvanAr .10r	8	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Execuln .27t	15	5	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
		F						
5⅜	2	FDIInc .01e	92	27	5⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅜	3⅜	Fablen .40	25	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3	⅜	FairTex Mil		3	1	1	1	
5⅛	1½	Fairfld Nob		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
35⅞	28⅜	FalconS .40	9	109	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞—	½
8⅜	4⅜	FamDolr .16	7	15	6⅛	6	6	
3⅛	1⅜	Family Rec	4	3	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
13	8¼	FannyF .50e	6	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
2⅜	1	Fash Fabric		50	1⅛	1	1⅛	
15⅜	7⅜	FayDrg .10e	12	58	15⅜	15	15⅜—	⅛
16¼	12½	FedMart .60	4	17	13	13	13 —	⅛
14⅜	11	FedRlty 1.24	12	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
6¼	4	Fed Resrces		211	4⅝	4	4 —	⅛
16½	8	Felmnt .12e	17	63	15⅞	15¾	15⅞—	⅛
9⅛	5	Falsway .36	5	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
3½	1½	Fibrebrd wt		6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
5⅜	1⅜	Fidelco Gth		mmv.kk.2			2⅛	
5¼	1⅛	FilmCp Am	4	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
10⅛	5⅜	Filmwy .85t	7	20	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
9⅜	5⅜	FinGen .36b	6	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
8⅜	4⅝	FinGnA .36b		5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5½	FlComm .25e	10	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
2⅛	15-16	Fst Hartfrd		17	1	1	1 —	⅛
11⅛	5⅜	FstSLSh .12	34	23	11½	11	11 —	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Fstmrk .06i		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17½	9⅛	FischrP .48t	7	20	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
16⅛	13⅞	FitchbG 1.44	8	1	16¼	16¼	16¼+	⅛
6⅛	2½	Flagstaff	6	104	4	3⅞	4	
17⅛	8	FlightS .07e	9	45	11½	11	11¼—	⅛
1⅛	9-16	Flock Ind		27	¾	¾	¾	
4⅛	1⅛	Fla Capital	6	3	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
3⅞	2⅛	FlaRck	13	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅛	9⅞	Flowers .54	5	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	FlukeJ	10	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
33	15½	FlyDig Oil	7	151	19⅞	18⅞	19⅛+	
5½	3½	Foodrm .40	5	4	5⅜	5¼	5½	
10	7⅛	Foodwys	7	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
9⅛	7	FooleM .25e	11	5	7	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
93	72½	FordCan 5a	5	z150	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜+	⅛
9¼	4	Forest City.05e	9	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅞	2½	Forest Labs	6	47	3	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅞	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	13	12	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	FrenANu .36	6	3	8	8	8	
22¼	15⅛	Fresnillo .40	82	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
10½	6⅜	Frigtmp .53t	6	10	9	8⅞	9—	⅛
11⅛	7	Frischs .30b	8	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Frontier Air	5	18	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3¼	1⅛	FrontAir wt		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
		G						
4	15-16	GIT Ind		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
8⅛	2	GRICp		155	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	GSCEn .42c	11	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2½	⅝	GTI Corp		38	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13½	5⅜	Gabriel .40	5	15	13⅜	13⅛	13½	
7⅛	4	Galaxy Cbl	8	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
11⅛	7	Garan .44a	5	19	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1½	Garcia Corp		54	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Garland Cp	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	6⅜	GatesLrJet	3	16	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Gaylord .05e	3	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	⅝	Gaynor Staf		23	¾	11-16	¾+1-16	
6½	3⅜	Genl Exclor	9	79	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
4⅛	1½	G Housewar	4	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2½	⅜	Gen Recrat		27	1	15-16	1 +1-16	
4⅛	1½	Gen Resrch	5	69	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1½	Genge Inc	6	38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
2	1⅛	Genisco Tch	6	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	1½	Geon Ind		52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6	2⅜	Gerber Sci	6	16	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	GiantFd 1a	5	35	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
8⅜	3⅜	GiantYel .13t	86	34	7	6⅞	6⅞	
10⅛	2⅛	Gladding Cp		75	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅜	2½	Glasrock Pr		23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
36⅛	26⅛	Glatfltr 1.83	6	10	35⅜	35⅛	35½	
6⅛	3⅛	GlenGer .16	6	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	GlenBis .44t	7	13	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
18⅛	10⅛	Globelnd .60a	5	22	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
12⅛	9½	Glosser .32	4	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
14½	9⅛	Groucstr En	4	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
7	3⅛	Glover .10e		8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
5	3⅛	Gldblatt .28	10	5	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞+	⅛
14⅛	7½	Golden Cycl	51	27	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
12	4⅜	GoldW .36e	7	92	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
1⅛	½	Goldfield Cp		73	⅜	9-16	9-16—1-16	
8⅜	5⅛	Goodrich wt		6	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
6	3⅛	GorinSt .10e	5	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
9	5⅜	GrandAu .30	4	15	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
8½	7	GradCh b.30	6	4	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
5⅜	3⅜	GtAm Ind	3	19	5	5	5	
37⅜	25⅜	GtLkCh .28	14	137	34⅜	33⅞	34 +	⅛
6⅛	4⅜	GtLakR .22r	18	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Greenman	4	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	4⅜	GREIT .40	5	21	6	6	6	
14	10	GrossTlc 1	8	1	13⅛	13½	13⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6½	GrowC .22b	7	16	10⅛	10	10	
2⅛	11-16	Gruen Ind	100	26	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
⅜	1-16	GuardMt wt		20	1-16	1-16	1-16	
9⅜	4⅜	GuardCh .40b	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
7⅜	4⅜	Guilford .20	3	36	5	5	5	
34⅛	20⅛	GlfOilCan 1	8	10	26⅛	25	26⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Glstrm LD		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
		H						
1⅜	9-16	Helco Prod		2	¾	11-16	11-16—	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	HallsMot .50	6	15	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	
5⅜	3⅜	HampD .15e	9	10	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
8⅛	3⅜	Hampto Ind	3	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
13	10⅛	Hanord .60	5	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	HanvrSh .68	5	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	HanvrSq Rll		26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
21⅛	16	Harvard .43a	10	19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
27	14⅛	Harmn .20e	6	16	23	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Hartfd Zay		65	4½	4½	4½	
14⅛	10	HartzM .1?e	13	29	13¼	13	13⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅜	Harvey Grp	5	4	¾	11-16	11-16—1-16	
12⅛	6⅛	Hasting .40b	6		9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3	HawaiiP .18r	6	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11	5	Health Chm	9	38	7	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
6⅛	3⅜	Heitman .38	4	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Helnick .05e	7	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2½	1	Helm Mfg		83	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
18⅛	6⅛	Herstal .72	6	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	HiShear .15t	72	6	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
8⅛	5	HiShear .07t	638	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	Highlnd Cep		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	3⅜	Holhave .32	6	25	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
13¼	5⅛	HiplrntC .20	11	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Hofmn Ind	10	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30⅛	25⅛	HolngA 1.80	9	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3	Holly Corp	8	55	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
28⅛	23⅛	HomeIA .75	6	6	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
30¼	19⅛	HomeIG 1	6	6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		6	6	6	6 —	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	HosnM .40e	21	17	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
5-16	1-16	HospMtg wt		62	⅛	1-16	3-32	
4⅛	2⅛	HousRen .30	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	4	Housvix .32	11	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	HoughMfr .18	25	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
46	33⅛	HouOilM .80	20	845	47	46⅛	46⅛+	⅛
13⅛	13⅛	HoweIC .40e	8	15	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Howell .15e	3	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
37⅛	27⅛	HubelA 1.50	10	11	33⅛	33	33⅛+	⅛
37	28⅛	HubelB 1.50	10	22	34	33	34 +	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	HuckMfg .30	11	11	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
4	1⅛	Hudson Gen		10	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
41⅛	37	HudBO 1.32	9	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
12	6	Huffman .52	5	26	12	11⅛	11⅞—	⅛
22⅛	15⅛	HuskyO .80	7	67	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3	Hycel Inc	16	61	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
		I						
[illegible]	2½	ICHCp .32t	6	34	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10¼	3⅛	ICMR .30t		12	6	5⅞	6	
8⅛	5	IRCME .36	6	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	ISC Fin	28	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		[illegible]						
[illegible]	[illegible]	ImpOilA		347	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Intermedco	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12⅞	5¼	InitAlum .50	6	8	10½	10½	10½	
2½	1½	Intl Banknot	7	1590	2¾	2½	2¾+	⅛
23	11½	IntCour .28	9	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
3½	1¼	Int Foodsvc		54	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅜	1½	InFuneralS	5	81	2	1⅞	1⅞	
12½	8	IntGenin .70	4	31	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜+	½
4	1⅛	Int Proteins	6	19	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	IntSeaw .25e	3	1	7½	7½	7½	
4¼	1⅛	Int Stretch		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
36	15⅜	IntSyCon .25	4	193	20½	18⅞	18⅞—	1½
1½	½	Interphoto		47	⅜	11-16	11-16—1-16	
15⅜	9⅛	Interpool	6	60	16	15⅜	16 +	⅜
17⅜	5	Interway Cp	20	86	12⅛	12	12 +	⅛
2½	1	Investm Fla		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅜	9⅛	InvDivers A.20e	5	1	18	18	18 —	⅛
4⅜	2⅛	InvDivers B.05e	4	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5⅛	2⅛	InvestRlt Tr		14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18⅜	13	Ionics Inc	12	8	14⅛	14½	14⅛+	½
9⅜	6⅜	IroqBrd .20		7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
15⅛	13⅛	IroqBrnd pf		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅜	IrvinInd .16t	4	19	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
		J - K						
11⅛	6⅜	Jaclyn .40a	5	14	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
13	7⅜	Jacobs .70e	7	68	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞+	⅜
10¼	4½	Jamswy .05r	5	13	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
12½	8⅜	Jeannet .20	6	47	10½	10⅛	10½+	¼
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	4	31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅛	7⅜	JohnPd .36	9	27	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
4½	2⅛	Juniper Pet	11	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6⅛	2⅜	Jupiter Ind	5	4	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
8⅜	3⅜	KTelln .45e	5	24	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
16½	8	Kaiserlnd .26	10	131	14½	14¼	14½+	¼
8⅞	4¼	KaneMill wt		7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
54½	45	KnGE pf4.50		z10	50	50	50 +	½
7⅜	4½	KapokT .20t	8	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅜	2⅜	KayCp .07e	20	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅞	4⅜	KenwinS .24	5	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
6⅛	4⅜	Ketchm .10r	6	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
34½	17⅜	Kewanee .72	9	2427	33⅛	32⅜	33⅛+	½
9	5⅜	Keystlnd .30	5	17	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	¼
2	1¼	KinArk Crp	7	51	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
4	1⅛	King Opticl		21	1⅛	1½	1⅛+	⅛
11	6⅛	KengRd .20e	10	45	7⅛	7	7 —	¼
8⅛	4⅛	Kingstip .30	5	15	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
20⅜	8⅞	KirbyExp	8	161	20¼	19⅞	20⅛+	1
7⅛	1⅜	Kit Mfg	12	19	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞+	⅛
6⅛	1¼	KleerVu Ind	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10¼	4⅛	Kleinerts	6	22	7	6¾	7 +	⅛
27⅜	13⅜	KnickToy .15	9	44	26⅜	25½	26 +	⅛
33½	18⅜	Kollmor .50	11	7	33	32⅜	33 +	⅛
9⅛	6⅜	KuhnStr .10	4	7	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞+	⅛
		L						
4	2⅛	LSBInd .10r	5	2	3	3	3 —	⅛
2⅜	⅜	LTVCorp wt		205	7-16	7-16	7-16—1-16	
4⅜	2⅛	LaBarge .06	10	37	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
6⅞	3⅜	LaMaur .20	7	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6½	5	LaPoint .30e	10	4	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
9⅜	5⅜	LaQuintaM	7	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
11⅜	6⅛	LafyRad .26	7	38	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Lake Shore	3	3	2 1-16	1-16	2 1-16+1-16	
2⅛	1½	Lndmrk Ld		11	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	LeeRon .28a	7	12	9¼	8⅞	9⅛+	⅜
11⅞	7⅜	LeathCo .50	8	12	11½	10⅞	11	
22⅛	15	BeeEntr .52	12	3	23	22¾	23 +	½
2⅞	1½	Lee Natl		58	1½	1½	1⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3	Leo Pharm		3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6½	3	Lehigh Pres	5	5	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
14	6⅜	LeighPr .60	7	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
4	1⅛	Leisure Tec		36	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
10	4⅜	Liberty Fab	3	5	7⅜	7⅜	7½—	¼
7⅛	4	Lightolr .16	6	2	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
7⅞	4	LilliAnn .22	7	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Lincoln Am	14	49	3⅛	3¼	3⅜—	⅛
11½	4	Lloyds Elec	8	31	6¼	5⅞	6¼+	⅜
3	1⅜	LodgeS .12e	4	12	2⅛	2¼	2¼—	⅛
19⅜	13⅜	Lohmn .80a	6	16	17	17	17	
8⅞	4⅜	LoewThe wt		562	8½	8	8⅜+	⅜
8⅜	4⅞	Logicon 3		6	7½	7½	7½	
3⅛	1⅜	Logistic .08e	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
18⅛	9	LaGenSv .80	6	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Lundy Elec		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7½	1	Lynch Corp	10	15	3	2⅞	3	
3¼	1	Lynnwear		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
		M						
4¼	2⅛	MPO Video	5	10	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜—	⅛
8⅜	7	MWA .40b	9	3	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞+	⅛
1¼	½	Macroc Ind	3	53	¾	11-16	11-16+1-16	
5⅛	2⅛	Mamm Mrt	11	61	4⅜	4¼	4⅜+	⅛
9⅛	3½	Mngood .13t		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	¼
4⅞	3⅜	ManhLfe .28	8	65	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
5½	3⅛	MansfT .02r	7	10	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2	13-16	Marindus B		40	1	1	15-16—1-16	
26⅜	18	MarkCtl .28	6	6	23	23	23 —	¼
10⅛	6⅛	Marlene Ind	3	10	7⅛	7½	7½+	½
6 7	3⅛	Marshall Fd		2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
8½	4⅜	Marshal Ind	4	10	7	6⅞	7 —	⅛
32¼	18⅞	MartPr .60e	7	6	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
10½	6⅛	MasInt .40a	5	22	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛+	⅜
37⅜	23⅜	Masneiln .30	6	2	35	35	35 +	⅛
3⅜	1½	Masters Inc	4	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
12⅜	4⅜	MaterRe .28	9	12	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
7⅛	4	MaulBro .74b	6	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	
1⅛	½	McCrowl n		9	⅜	⅜	⅜	
22½	7⅛	McIntsh .20	7	122	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
4¼	1⅛	McKeon Cn		36	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
9½	5⅜	MEDALST	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9¼	
3⅛	15-16	Medalin Grp		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4½	1⅛	MedcolJwly	12	14	2	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
9½	5⅛	Medenco .20	6	54	8⅛	8¼	8⅛+	⅛
9½	5	Medfield Cp	4	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	MediaGn .40	9	41	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
17	7⅜	Megalnt .20	5	25	13	12⅜	12⅜+	
18	11⅛	MEMCe	6	10	17	16⅞	17 —	⅛
10½	3⅛	Metex .30	3	27	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
2½		Metrocare		6	1	1	1	
1⅛	⅝	Metro Grtp		4	15-16	15-16	15-16	
3⅛	1⅛	Mich Genl	3	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	MichSugar 1	5	44	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
8	3⅛	MidldCo .16	8	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
15⅜	9⅛	MidlGls .24b	5	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Miller H	20	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
23⅛	13⅛	MillerWo .40	10	74	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	1
23⅛	12⅛	MilRoy .25	8	12	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
7	⅛	Mission IT		45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅛	1-64	Missionl wt		93	1-64	1-64	1-64	
32⅛	17⅛	MoPlcR 1.30	5	7	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
4	2⅜	MitchlE		13	143	4⅛	29⅛	43
7⅛	3⅛	MiteCp .20	7	59	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4	Modern Md		4	7	7	7 —	⅛
[illegible]	4⅛	MonMgt .40	5	13	5	5	5 —	⅛
13¼	8⅛	Moog .40	8	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5⅛	3⅛	MrgGth .42e		26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7¼	4⅛	MorlonS .22	3	15	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	MottsSup M	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
21½	14⅛	MtVMil 1.20	12	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4½	MovStar .32	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1	Movielab	5	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	MultiAm .20	9	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		N						
8⅛	3⅛	Napco	7	2	5⅞	5	5⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	NardaM .20	59	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	5	NDIslr .16	4	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
7⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	6	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2½	⅜	NatInd wt		18	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅛	1⅛	NKinney Cp		60	2	[illegible]	2 —	⅛
15	6	Nat Paragn .20	5	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
13	5⅜	Nat Patent	75	96	9⅛	9	9	
4⅛	2⅛	Nat Silver .15e		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4⅛	2⅛	Nat Spinng		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	3⅜	Nat System		26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	
13⅛	5⅛	NeisnerBro		[illegible]	4	4	4	
3	1⅛	Nelly Don		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2	1	NestLM		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
25⅜	21⅛	NENuclr	11	25	[illegible]	29	29	
4⅜	10⅛	NHamp .40a		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1⅛	[illegible]	New Idria .?e	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
26½	15⅛	NMex Ariz	57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
16⅛	9⅛	NProc .52e	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
17⅛	11⅛	NYTimes .60	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9¼	5⅛	NewbEn .28	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
28⅛	14	Newcor 1b		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4⅜	3⅛	NewparkRs	5	279	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3	1⅛	Nexus .14t	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6⅛	1⅛	NiagFSv .55	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5	2⅜	Nichols SE.27t	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 +	⅛
5	2	Noel Indust	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12⅛	3⅛	Nolex Co	29	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5⅛	2⅜	Nortek .54	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
13-16	3-16	NoAmMt wt		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
13⅛	8	NorAmR .10	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9⅛	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5⅛	2¼	Novo Corp		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12¼	8¼	NumacD Gs	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
		O						
6⅜	3⅛	OEAInc .20	9	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	OakwdHom .06r	4	9	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
71	13½	Offshore Co	4	6	17⅛	17	[illegible]	
6⅛	4⅛	OhioArt .24a		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 —	⅛
45	28	OhioB	5	4	44⅛	44⅛	44 +	
12⅛	5⅛	OhSealy .40	7	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10⅜	4⅛	Oilgind .20e		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
23⅛	14⅛	OzLine Sys	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	
5⅛	3⅛	OCkisp Cos	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3⅛	1	Original		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10⅛	4	OrioleHo .16t		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2⅛	1	Ormand Ind	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
14	10⅛	CSullvn .60	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7⅛	3⅛	Outdr Sport .10e	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12⅛	5⅛	OvurhDr .50	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2⅛	1	Oxford Fst		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4⅜	2⅛	OzarkA .10e	5	59	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
		P - Q						
[illegible]	[illegible]	P&F Indust		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	PNBMR wt		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	PSAInc wt		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
18⅛	16⅛	PGE6pf 1.50		28	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	
16⅛	14⅛	PGE pf 1.37		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
15⅛	[illegible]	PGE5pf 1.25		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
15⅛	[illegible]	PGRd pf 1.25		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
		[illegible]						
31⅛	[illegible]	PanCorp .40	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pandl Bradt	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	ParkEl		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pat Fashion	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pelagonia		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
		[illegible]						
[illegible]	[illegible]	PepCom		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
		[illegible]						
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pioneer Sys		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅜	5⅛	PittWVa .56a	10	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
24⅞	14⅞	PitDeM 1.20a	5	10	23⅞	23¼	23⅞+	⅝
42⅛	28⅛	Pittway 1.20	11	17	35¼	35¼	35¼+	½
26¼	15⅜	PlacrDv .80	20	13	20	20	20	
11½	6⅜	Plant Ind		26	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
26	15⅜	Plantrnc .12	14	27	24⅞	24¼	24⅞+	⅝
4½	2⅜	PlyGem .51t	7	4	4⅜	4½	4½	
4½	1⅛	Poloron Pd		11	2⅛	2¼	2⅛+	⅛
7⅜	5⅛	Polychr .29t	8	19	6⅜	6½	6⅜+	⅛
10	3½	Prairie Oil	16	33	10⅛	10	10 +	½
14¼	10	PrattLmb 1	6	4	13	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
30⅜	24⅜	PratL pf2.25		1	30	30	30	
6⅛	4⅜	PrattRd .30	7	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼—	
4	2¼	PresRealt A		8	2½	2¼	2½+	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	PresRealt B		40	2½	2⅜	2½+	¼
20¼	6	Presley Cos	9	37	9¼	9	9 —	⅛
18⅛	13	Preston .70	10	11	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
5⅜	2⅛	PrimMt .12t	9	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
11½	8¼	PrpCT 1.20e	10	13	11⅞	11⅞	11¾+	⅛
10⅜	8¼	ProvGas .80	8	5	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
2½	1⅛	PrdRIE .16		22	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
7	2⅜	PrudBdg .24		111	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	
4½	2⅛	Prud Group		3	3½	3½	3½	
7	2½	Pulte Hmes	7	12	6	6	6	
5	2½	PuntaGrd 1s	11	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅜	4½	Purepac Lb.03e	11	8	5	4⅞	5 +	¼
7¼	5	Quebcor Inc	7	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
		R - S - T						
6¾	4⅞	RB Ind	6	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
2⅛	1⅛	REDM Cp	6	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
2	1¼	RETInc Fd		55	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞+	⅛
44	35⅞	RET pf 4.38		9	42⅜	42⅛	42⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	RHMed Svc	5	6	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
2½	1⅜	RSC Indust	6	24	1½	1	1⅛+	⅛
10⅜	5	RLC Corp.08e	4	53	9		8⅞	9
10⅜	5	RLC Corp.08e	4	53	9	8⅞	9	1
17⅜	6⅞	RapanB .15e	6	26	9½	9¼	9⅜—	⅛
22¼	13½	Ranchrs Ex	23	21	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
19⅜	12½	RangrO Can	49	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜+	⅛
16½	10⅛	Ransbrg .80	6	53	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
1⅜	⅜	RapdAm wt		67	¾	11-16	11-16	
4⅜	2⅜	Ratm Pack		12	4⅛	4	4	
25	13⅜	RaymPr .40	21	3	22⅜	22	22 —	⅛
2½	⅞	Reading Ind		2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
18	14¼	RealEsl 1.40	14	7	16¼	16⅛	16¼—	⅛
11½	5½	RltIncT .90e	5	15	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	
19⅞	12⅛	RltRef 2.10e	9	2	19¾	19½	19½	
3⅜	1⅜	Redlaw Ent	27	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅜	1	Reeves Telc		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7	3¾	Refrig Trns	7	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
10⅜	8½	Regal B .52	9	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜+	¼
1⅞	⅜	RelGrp wt		81	1⅜	1½	1½	
14	11¼	RemAr .80a	6	20	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
2⅞	⅜	Rep Housng		27	1¼	1⅛	1¼—	⅛
1⅛	3-32	RepMtin wt		10	3-16	3-16	3-16+1-16	
29¼	18⅞	RepNY .88	5	12	28	27⅜	28 +	1
19⅜	13¼	ReschCtl .08	13	172	19¼	18⅞	19⅛+	⅜
24¼	14	Resistx .50	7	31	20¼	20⅛	20¼+	⅜
12	2	Resrtsintl A	21	49	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞+	⅜
22½	2⅜	Resrtsintl B	38	z300	17⅜	17½	17½—	⅛
2⅜	1	RestAssoc		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
2½	⅜	Rex Noreco		10	2	2	2	
5¼	2⅜	RibletProd	5	20	4⅜	4	4⅛+	⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Richton .26e	3	48	6½	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
18	10⅛	Riley Co	5	13	15⅞	15½	15⅞+	⅛
37⅜	25⅜	RioAlgm 1	12	1	28	28	28 —	
21¼	6½	RisdonM .40	9	4	17⅛	17¼	17¼+	⅛
29⅜	11⅛	Robintech		71	15	13⅞	15 +	⅜
4⅞	2⅜	Roblin Ind	4	43	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
12	8⅜	Rockway .96	7	16	12	12	12	
15¼	8¼	Rogers Corp		4	11¼	11½	11½+	⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Ronco Telep	5	7	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
5⅜	2½	Rossmor Cp	9	23	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
1	⅜	RoyBusn Fd		77	9-16	7-16	½+	⅛
5	3	Ruddick Cp.12e	5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
2½	1	Rusco Ind		24	1⅜	1½	1½	
10	7	Russell Cp.40	6	18	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
10	5⅜	RustCft .40	6	15	8⅛	8	8 +	⅛
25⅜	15⅛	RyanH .50	12	14	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜—	½
9	5¼	SGLIn .16r	6	7	8⅛	8½	8½+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec .51e		21	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
16⅜	12⅜	SGSe pf 1.70		5	15	15⅜	15⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	SMD Ind	4	24	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅜	4⅛	SSPInd .24	22	3	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
12⅜	7¼	SPCo .80	11	21	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅜
8 ⅞	3½	SaffranSy A	6	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
15⅜	8⅛	Salem .89t	5	62	12⅜	11½	12¼+	1
10	5	SCarlo 1.26e		3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
11¼	9⅛	SDieG pf .90		10	11¼	11¼	11¼	
12½	10¼	SDieGpf 1		9	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
29⅜	26	SDgo pf 2.68		0	28½	28¼	28⅞—	⅛
10⅜	3½	SanFr re	66	12	10⅜	10½	10½—	⅛
⅞	¼	SFRE wt		13	⅜	⅜	⅜	
33⅜	30⅛	SanJW 2.60	5	2	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜—	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Sargent Ind	7	18	3	2⅞	3	
27	21	Sargt pf 2.25		z100	26½	26½	26½—	¼
10⅜	5¼	SaundrL .20	4	11	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5⅜	SchelbE .56	9	71	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
8⅜	6⅜	Schenuit .60a	5	3	9	8¾	9 +	⅛
6	2⅛	Schiller Ind	34	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
18⅜	6¼	SchoolP .40	7	2	7	7	7 —	⅛
8⅛	5¼	Schrader .30	8	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3⅜	1¼	SciMgt .09e	16	24	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞+	⅛
21¼	10¼	SciAtlanta	14	25	21	20⅞	21 +	¼
26¼	20⅜	Scopeln .50e	4	2	24	24	24 —	⅛
17	10¼	Scrivner .70	5	2	13¼	13¼	13¼—	⅛
27⅛	12⅜	Scurry Rain	10	6	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅜
5½	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	18	7	3	3	3 —	⅛
1¼	½	Seaport Cp	6	12	13-16	13-16	13-16	
4⅜	1⅞	Sears Ind		6	2	2	2	
2¼	13-16	SecMtg Wnv		37	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5-16	3-32	SecMtin wt		23	3-16	5-32	3-16+1-32	
8½	4½	SelasCp .30	7	9	6¼	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
2	11-16	Seligm Asso		5	13-16	13-16	13-16	
6⅜	3¼	Semtch .18t	7	39	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅜	3½	Servisco .30	6	8	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
4¼	2½	Servo Corp	4	28	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅞	5⅜	SetonCo	45	9	72	8½	7⅞	8½+ 1½
14½	10⅜	SharonStl 1	6	5	12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
4¼	1⅞	Shelter Res		49	2⅛	2	2⅛	
33	20½	Shnandh Oil	33	31	26⅞	26½	26⅞—	⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Shopwell Ig	13	16	2½	2½	2½	
16⅜	12½	Showboi 1	6	17	16½	16¼	16½+	¼
5½	1	M.HULMTr En		41	2	2	2	
8⅜	5⅜	Sierrcin .20	6	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
14	8⅜	SifcoInd .50	5	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
7⅞	5⅞	Sigma .20e	5	27	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
4½	2⅜	SikesCp A		3		2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
7⅜	3½	Silo Inc	6	65	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅜
3⅞	2⅜	SimcoS .25b	13	x1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
3¼	1½	Simplex Ind	19	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅜	1⅜	Slikin SmRf		4	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜+	⅛
13¼	7⅜	SkyCity .20r		1	12⅜	1k.12⅜—		⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Solitron		113	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	
16⅛	13⅜	Sonder Broc.12e	5	5	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	
14⅜	12	Soundsn .10e	5	20	13⅜	13¼	13⅜+	¼
12½	10⅞	SC4.0pf 1.02		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	½
13⅜	11⅞	SC4.2pf 1.06		4	13	13	13 +	¼
15¼	12⅛	SC4.7pf 1.19		70	4⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
23	18⅜	SCEO pf1.68		z200	21½	21	21 —	⅛
18⅜	15⅜	SC5.8pt 1.45		23	18	17½	17½—	¼
17	14¼	SC5.2pf 1.30		24	16⅛	15½	16⅛+	¼
28⅛	24⅜	SC9.2pf 2.30		2	27	26⅞	27	
103½	91¼	SCE pf 8.70		1	102	102	102⅞—	1½
22⅛	9	SwstAir .06e	5	39	21½	21⅜	21⅜+	⅛
4⅜	2⅜	SwtGFin .10	7	59	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6⅛	2⅜	Spectro .12t	4	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2⅛	1⅜	SpedOP .11t	10		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1	⅛	Spelzmn Ind		9	13-16	11-16	11-16	
8½	3¼	Spencer .08e	7	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	5¼	SpencrF .32	2	28	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
7⅛	4½	Splentex .48	5	3	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
8¼	4⅜	Staffd Lowd	5	10	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
17½	12⅛	StdAllianc 1	5	4	15⅜	15	15⅛+	⅛
7⅜	4⅜	StdCont 15r	2	6	6	6	6	
17½	13½	StdCoosa .96	4	1	16	16	16	
4⅞	2	StdeMtl .50t	12	13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
15⅞	[illegible]	StdMotA .48	6	8	15⅜	15½	15½	
[illegible]	[illegible]	StdPac Corp	5	24	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
26½	15½	StdProd 1.20	4	40	22¼	20⅜	22¼+	1⅜
1	⅛	StdPrud wt		11	13-16	13-16	13-16	
27⅜	21⅛	StdShrs .40r		5	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
15	8⅞	Stange	22	39	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	
7⅜	5¼	StanAv .20e		2	6	6	6 —	⅛
13⅛	10¼	StarSup .76	4	2	12	12	12	
19	11⅛	StarrtHo .30	7	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
12⅜	7¼	Steelmi .24b	5	14	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
19⅜	[illegible]	StepnCh .60	6	16	17	17	17	
2⅜	13-16	Sterl Elecli	11	127	1⅜	1¼	1⅛+	⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Stevcoknit	4	10	4	4	4	
10⅜	6⅜	StrufW .20b	7	16	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	
7⅜	4⅞	SueAn n .24	7	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1⅜	⅜	Summit Org	5	25	15-16	13-16	⅞+1-16	
4⅜	3⅜	SunCityl .25	5	19	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	
10⅛	5¼	Sunair .45e	6	25	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
15⅜	12⅜	Sundanc .20b	36	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5⅜	SunshJr .24b	6	3	6⅜	6½	6½—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Supernr .10e	3	6	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
4⅜	4	Supindl .12b	6	13	5	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅛	3⅜	SupSurg Mf	8	20	5	4⅜	5 +	⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Susquhana		290	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11½	6¼	Susquhan pf		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
⅜	⅛	SutrMtg wt		42	9-16	½	9-16+1-16	
73	4⅛	Synaloy .20b	5	20	6	5⅞	6 —	¼
35½	20	Syntex .50	10	851	23½	22	23+	1⅛
19¼	12⅛	SyscoCp .28	7	18	16	16	16	
10⅜	4⅛	System Enc	24	60	6	5⅞	5⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	TFICo Inc	6	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4	3¼	TalleyInhwt		1	3¼	3¼	3⅛	
15⅛	10⅜	Tandy Brnd	5	7	15	14⅛	14⅛	
23¼	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	¼
1⅛	⅜	Tech Sym		35	11-16	11-16	11-16	
3	2⅛	Techcl Oper		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Techcl Tape	4	53	3¼	3	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Techtrl .16	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
9¼	14¼	TejonR .20a	20	25	17	15⅜	16¼+	1⅜
8¼	3⅜	TeleCm .22e	5	20	7	6⅞	7	
16⅛	8½	Teleflex .32t	11	11	16⅛	16⅛	16½+	⅜
⅜	⅛	TelexCp wt		78	¼	3-16	¼+1-16	
7	2⅛	Tenna Corp	4	28	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
8⅛	4⅜	Tenneco wt		242	8⅜	8	8⅜+	⅜
3	1	Tenney Eng	19	5	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
2⅜	⅞	Tensor Cp	113	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
21⅛	10½	Teradyn Inc	28	18	14⅛	14	14	
13½	7	TerraC .60a	6	33	11⅜	11½	11⅝+	⅛
7⅛	2⅜	Texstar .07e	6	71	5⅞	5½	5¾+	⅛
11⅛	10⅜	Textron wt		3	17⅛	16½	17¼+	1
1⅛	½	Thor Cp		14	13-16	11-16	11-16—1-16	
3⅜	2¼	Thorof Mkt	23	14	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
7	5⅜	Thriftimt A		4	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
4⅛	2	Tidwell Ind		35	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	⅛
19½	11¼	Tokheim .60	7	12	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞—	¼
49	43	TolEd pf4.25		z50	48	48	48	
88	75½	TolEd pf7.76		z30	86½	86½	86½	
103	99	TolEdpf 10		z100	107	107	107	
9⅜	6⅜	ToppsGu .28	7	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	TorinCp .60	8	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
8¼	4⅞	TotalPtl NA	9	90	7½	7⅛	7¼—	¼
3 5-16	1 5-16	TotalPtl wt		30	2½	2 7-16	2½+1-16	
16⅜	10⅞	Total pf .70		5	15½	15¼	15¼—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Town Cntry		17	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Trans Lux		19	2	2	2	8 1
4¼	2⅛	Treadway .05r	4	10	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
15⅜	8⅜	TriStMtr .80	7	20	10	10	10 —	¼
7⅜	3⅜	Trico Ind.05e	7	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
4¼	1½	TubosM .17e	2	6	1⅞	1 13-16	1⅞	
6⅞	3	Tultco .20e	5	8	5½	5½	5½	
21¾	16⅜	TurnrC 1.44	6	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞+	⅜
5⅛	3	TwinFair	6	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		U - V						
19⅜	13⅞	U&I 1.20	3	3	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
5¼	3	UIPCp .16	6	43	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
3½	1⅜	UNA Corp		18	1½	1½	1½	
4⅞	2⅜	URSCp .20e	7	8	4	3¾	3¾—	⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅛	3⅜	UvInd wt		20	4	4	4 —	
7⅜	3⅛	Unimax Grp	16	18	6	6	6 —	⅛
4⅛	1½	UnimaxG pf		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	
9¼	7½	UnGasA .59	8	19	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	UnAirPd .56	9	23	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅜	Un Asbestos	5	75	3 9-16	3½	3 9-16—	
1⅜	⅞	UnBrand wt		125	1	7-16	7-16	
14⅜	11⅛	UnCosFn .55	7	5	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
2⅛	1	Unit Foods		51	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	UnNat Corp		15	1⅛	1	1⅛	
⅛	1-32	UnNatwt n		2	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4⅛	2	unatCp pf		6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	UPiece Dy		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
13¼	8⅜	USFiltr .24	8	174	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
8½	5⅛	UnRlIT .83e	15	24	8⅛	8	8	
5-16	1-16	UnRlIT wt		7	⅛	⅛	⅛—1-16	
5⅛	3½	USNat Rsrc	4	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3⅜	1⅜	US Radium	169	28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	7	USRER	5	1	15	15	15	
33½	18	Unitek .20	15	14	32	31¼	31⅞+	⅛
15⅜	7⅛	UnityBuv 5	7	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2	UnivCig .05	4	15	3⅛	3	3⅛	Q
3⅛	¾	UnivlContnr		73	1⅛	1½	1½+	⅛
13⅜	4⅜	UnivRs .09a	13	27	13½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	UnivPun .44	4	16	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
14⅛	5⅛	UnvSav .48	5	5	14	14	14	
9⅜	6⅛	VallesSt .63t	7	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
13⅜	8⅜	Valmac .73t	3	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
5½	3⅛	Valspar .26	9	x13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1½	VLDvC .92e		30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅜	5¼	VanDorn .44	6	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	
13¼	6⅛	Veecolns .32a	7	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
40	14⅛	VermtA .40b	9	9	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛+	⅛
7⅜	2⅜	Vernitron	7	61	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
2⅜	⅞	Vertipil Inc	13	10	1	1	1	
5⅛	2⅜	Vesely Co	14	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2¼	⅞	Viking Genl		5	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅞	2	Vintage Ent		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅜	2⅛	Vishay Intrt	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅞	2⅛	VisualGr	6	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2	Vol Mer	6	21	3	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
12⅜	7⅜	Voplex .72a	53	3	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1⅜	Vulcan Corp	2	10	3	3	3	
11¼	6⅞	Vulcinc .40	4	3	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛—	⅛
		W - X - Z						
6	2⅜	WTC Inc	10	44	3	2⅞	3	
21¼	1½	WUInc .80	7	123	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞+	⅛
11½	3⅜	Wabash .2e	6	4	10	9⅞	10	
9⅜	3¼	Wacknit .40	6	24	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	WadelE .10		6	2	2	2	
6¼	2¼	Walnoco Oil	14	12	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	
24⅛	14⅛	WalcoN .05	7	2	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
4⅜	2⅜	WallacS .20e	7		4⅜	4	4⅛	
20	10¼	WangLb .12	12	36	1	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
1⅜	9⅛	WangLB .22	10	13	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅜
¼	2	Wards Co	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
73	3	WarC pfC.0			4	4⅛	[illegible]	
23⅛	21¼	WasPstB .36	11	5	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	1
6	2⅜	Watsco .20	11	16	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3¼	1⅜	Weiman Co	7	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅛	½	WeldTu Am		10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅛	7⅜	WestChP .40	6	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Westals Pfl	29	24	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8¼	4 1-16	WstDcal .16	21	10	8	7⅛	7⅛	
9¼	3⅛	WstFinl .1a		20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6	Whippny .60	10		7	7	7	
7	4½	Whitaker .40	6	1	6	6	6	
3½	1⅛	Whitehal Cp		26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
⅜	⅛	Whittakr wt		8	⅜	7-16	7-16	
3⅜	1⅜	Wichita Ind	8	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9½	6⅜	Wmhous .36	8		7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	WilsonBr .30	4	24	4	4	4 —	⅛
11	7½	Winkimn .40		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1½	Winston Mill	7	4	1½	1½	1½	
4½	48	WisP pf 4.0		z30	4	3½	4 + 1	3½
1	3⅛	Wolf HowB	38	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
3⅛	3	Wood Ind		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
11⅜	⅛	Worcest Ct	21	44	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
12⅜	6⅛	WorkWr .60	6	26	11⅛	11	11⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Wrather Cp.0e	11		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅛	⅝	Wright har	9	1	¾	11-16	¾+1-16	
6⅛	3⅜	WyleLab .28	6	27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7	Wynnin .1e	6	35	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
12⅜	9½	Wymbn 6	9	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
20⅜	12	Xonics Inc	11	14	15⅛	1m	15⅛—	⅛
8⅛	7⅛	ZeroCo .28		4	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	10	9	7½	7½	7½+	⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or pid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. t—Paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid



The orang-utan of the Indonesian jungle is seriously endangered by hunters and the rapidly increasing destruction of its habitat. (Photo: Tom McHugh at Monkey Jungle Photo Researchers).

Urgently needed: $10,000,000 to save the jungle and its wildlife

Monster tractors, tree pullers and tree crushers are ravaging the last remaining jungles—and 50 million years of evolution. If this wanton destruction continues, all the jungles in the world will vanish during your lifetime. Rare animals, like the orangutan and the aye-aye, inhabit the jungle, and *will not survive its destruction.*

No other environment contains so many species of plants and animals

On three acres of jungle, you can see more than two hundred different species of *trees,* and 410 different species of *birds.* You can see 12,250 species of flowering plants which are found nowhere else.

More than half the jungles of Africa have already been destroyed. In Latin America and S.E. Asia more than one third have fallen. The situation is even worse in *India, Ceylon and Burma.*

In some jungles, only one tree per acre has any commercial value. To get that single tree, timber companies can chew-up 75 percent of the surrounding canopy.

The World Wildlife Fund cannot hope to save *all* the jungles which still remain. Most of them are doomed to disappear.

But we can—with your help—preserve enough of the jungle (perhaps in the form of national parks) to save its unique flora and fauna from extinction.

A vanishing storehouse of knowledge

The jungles offer insight into the processes of evolution. Their fragile cycles reveal them as the most complex environments on earth. *They are gigantic laboratories and libraries of information*—monuments more valuable than any created by man.

The jungle: who needs it?

More than ten percent of the world's *known plant and animal species live in the jungle.* Many are well-known, some have only been identified, and thousands more are still undiscovered.

Today, mechanization—powered by money from industrialized nations—is biting great chunks out of jungles that originally covered *sixteen million square kilometers* of the earth. Forty percent has already been destroyed and at the current rate of destruction (14 acres per minute) *the rest will vanish in 25 years.*

The richer jungles may only have ten years to live.

No one can forecast the consequence of destruction

Funds are urgently needed to sponsor research into the effect that destruction, partial or total, will have.

We need to determine the long-term effects on the world's climatic conditions; the dangers of increased flooding; the loss of natural resources. This is information that many Governments need to enact the legislation that can avert the total destruction of the jungle.

The World Wildlife Fund plans to save areas representative of all the different types of jungle. Only by doing this will the richness and variety be preserved, and the species saved from extinction.

If the jungles are to be used to best advantage, *the highest levels of Government* must be made aware of the need from protective management. Because once the jungle is destroyed, *it can never be recreated.*

Send us money

Money is needed urgently. We must persuade the corporations responsible to re-consider their ruthless exploitation of the jungle.

We must give aid to sympathetic Governments of developing nations. They cannot afford to mount extensive conservation programmes on their own—they need guidance and money. The World Wildlife Fund has to provide both.

Please help us collect the $10,000,000 we need to save the earth's jungles.

You can send your donation to the World Wildlife Fund, Headquarters: CH-1110 Morges, Switzerland.

We've only got 25 years to save the jungle.

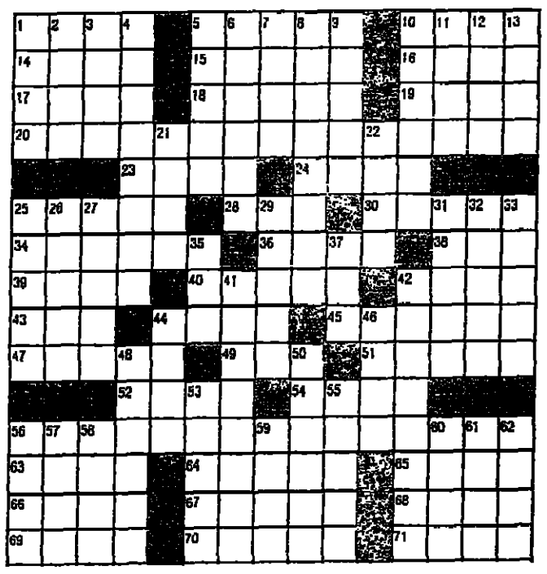
The World Wildlife Fund

Offices located in: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.A., Venezuela.

(The World Wildlife Fund acknowledges with thanks the donation of this space by the International Herald Tribune)

هكذا من الأصل

CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng



ACROSS

1 Party loner
5 Nipa palms
10 Russian agency
14 Roman cloak
15 Pancake spread, to French
16 Look—— (investigate)
17 Lily
18 Strike
19 Post
20 Popular song of yesteryear
23 Bone: Prefix
24 V.I.P. of yore
25 Gruel of Southwest
28 Spanish river
30 Fits compactly together
34 Sweethearts
36 ——to nothing (minimal)
38 Resting place
39 Copied
40 Expunge
42 Roman statesman
43 French sea
44 Hammer part
45 Club: Prefix
47 Prefix for pedic
49 Famous line: Abbr.
51 Religious cape
52 Irish Gaelic
54 Sacred image
56 Whodunit instruction
63 Ejecta
64 Wrong
65 Electric fish
66 City southwest of Moscow
67 Dormouse
68 Geraint's wife
69 Encircle
70 Across: Prefix
71 Gainsay

DOWN

1 Effort
2 Conservative
3 Quinine's target
4 Frisked
5 Advantageous quality
6 Woodsman's shout
7 Seed appendage
8 Irish and small
9 Glasses, for short
10 Voice quality
11 White ant
12 To-do
13 Completely won over
21 North Sea tributary
22 German philosopher
25 Aspen tree
26 Drinker
27 Manifest
29 Trite
31 ——Flow
32 Kind of darkness
33 Fur piece
35 Bishop's province
37 Dry: Prefix
41 Liberator
42 Treed
44 French pig
46 Ungulate's foot
48 Messenger
50 U.S. President
53 Biblical verb
55 Discards, with "off"
56 Wooden-soled shoe
57 Mats——
58 Anon's partner
59 Turkish measure
60 Long hair
61 Might's partner
62 Maelstrom's little brother

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	1	34	Clear
ANKARA	1	34	Snow
ATHENS	6	43	Rain
BEIRUT	20	68	Cloudy
BELGRADE	1	34	Clear
BERLIN	—1	30	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	0	32	Snow
BUCHAREST	— 2	28	Clear
BUDAPEST	—3	27	Clear
CASABLANCA	17	63	Clear
COPENHAGEN	—4	25	Snow
COSTA DEI SOL	12	54	Rain
DUBLIN	1	34	Clear
EDINBURGH	1	34	Cloudy
FLORENCE	2	36	Rain
FRANKFURT	—6	21	Snow
GENEVA	0	32	Snow
HELSINKI	—15	5	Snow
ISTANBUL	5	41	Rain
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Clear
LISBON	12	54	Cloudy
LONDON	1	34	Variable
LOS ANGELES	8	46	Clear
MADRID	4	39	Overcast
MILAN	1	34	Cloudy
MONTREAL	—20	—4	Clear
MOSCOW	—15	5	Clear
MUNICH	— 5	23	Snow
NEW YORK	— 3	27	Snow
NICE	6	43	Cloudy
OSLO	— 8	18	Clear
PARIS	— 1	30	Snow
PRAGUE	— 4	25	Clear
ROME	11	52	Cloudy
SOFIA	— 5	23	Clear
STOCKHOLM	— 7	19	Snow
TEHRAN	9	44	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	22	72	Clear
TUNIS	15	59	Overcast
VIENNA	— 3	27	Cloudy
WARSAW	— 4	25	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	6	43	Clear
ZURICH	— 2	28	Snow

(Yesterday's readings. U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

December 28, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w) weekly, (m) monthly; (r)—regularly; (i) -irregularly

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd..
- (d) Bazebond SF838.20
- (d) Conbar SF752
- (d) Grobar SF608
- (d) Stockbar SF880

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.
- Crossbow Fund SF4.91
- CSF Fund SF24.51
- ITT Fund N V $8.66

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A
- (w) Capital Int'l. $15.16
- (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.96

CREDIT SUISSE
- (d) Actions Suisses SF266.50
- (d) Canasec SF503
- (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF71.25
- (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF86.50
- (d) Energie-Valor SF85.75
- (d) Ussec SF637
- (d) Europa-Valor SF120

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT
- (d) Concentra DM20.70
- (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM74.60

FIDELITY
- (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $19.01
- (d) Fidelity Dlr Svgs. Tr $54.32
- (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.67
- (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $32.69
- (d) Fidelity World Fd $12.29

G T (BERMUDA) LIMITED
- (w) Gerry Pac Fd Ltd $35.18
- (w) G T Dollar Fund $6.41

JARDINE FLEMING
- (r) Jardine Japan Fund $55.92
- (r) Jard Sth East Asia $12.21

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.
- + (w) Lloyds Intl Growth SF417.50
- +(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF338

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS LTD
- (w) U.S Dollar Fund $101.08
- (w) Sterling Fund $102.10

SEPRO.
- (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $13.30

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA.
- (r) Parfon Sw R Est SF1,352.90
- (r) Securswiss SF341

SWISS BANK CORP
- (d) America-Valor SF470
- (d) Intervalor SF65.25
- (d) Japan Portfolio SF404.50
- (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF219.50
- (d) Univ Bond Select SF81
- (d) Universal Fund SF94.69

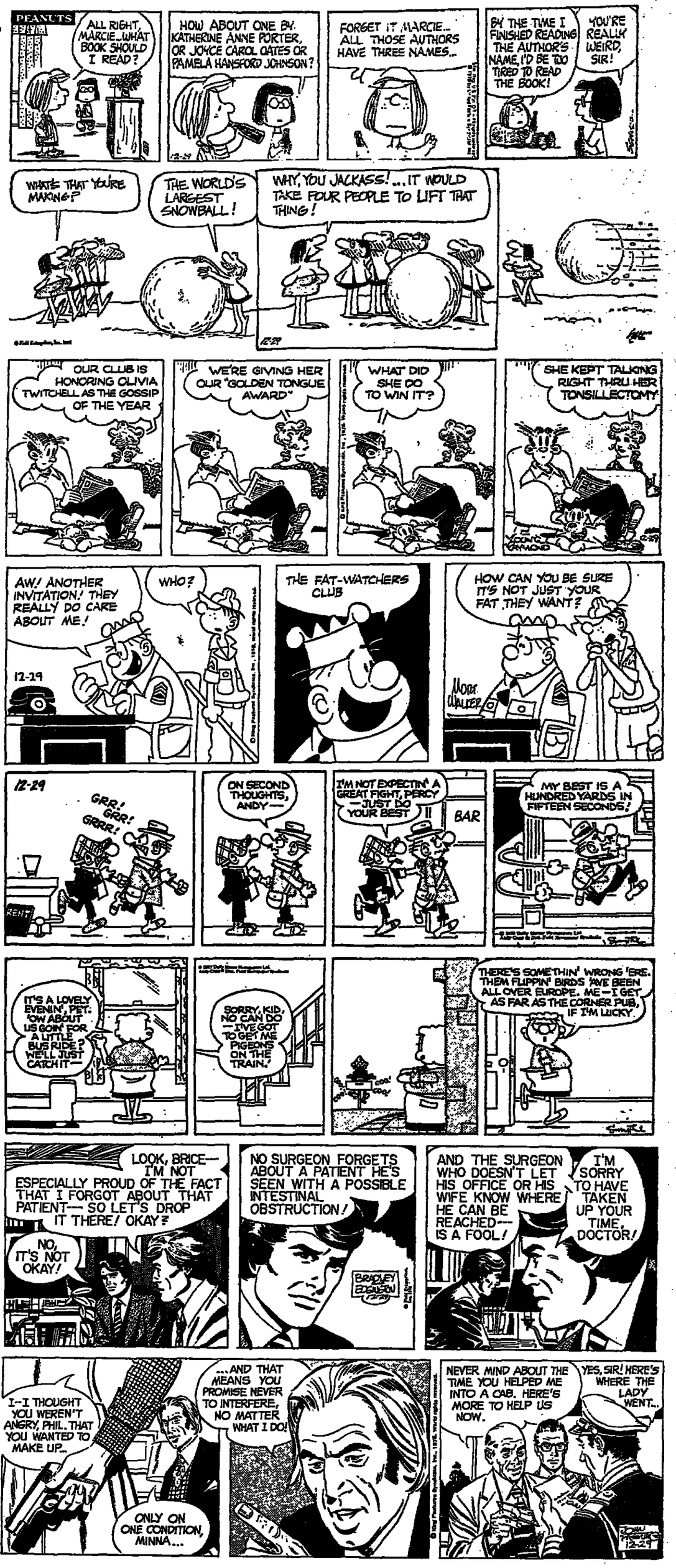
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
- (d) Amca U S Sh SF34.25
- (d) Bond Invest SF75.75
- (d) Convert-Invest SF78.75
- (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF189
- (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF92
- (d) Globinvest SF65
- (d) Pacific Invest SF81
- (d) Rometsa-Invest SF315.50
- (d) Safit South Afr Sh SF117
- (d) Sima Swiss Sr Est SF174

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
- (d) Atlantifonds DM14.50
- (d) Europafonds DM27.40
- (d) Unifonds DM17.85
- (d) Unirenta DM40.25
- (d) Unispecial I DM59.35

Other Funds
- (w) Alexander Fund $7.26
- (d) Trusteor Int Fd (ASIF) $8.47
- Austral Select Fd $1.47
- (w) Brownlavest $13.98
- (d) Can Gas & Energy Fd $13.14
- (d) Can Secur Growth Fd $4.79
- d- A.G.F Japan Fd $8.53
- (d) Capital Reinvest LF1,143
- (d) Citadel Fund $3.04
- (i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $815.96
- (w) Convert Fd Int A Certs $8.18
- (w) Convert Fd Int B Certs $13.39
- (d) Convert Bond Fd N V $9.15
- (w) D.G.C. $39.19
- (d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $0.57
- (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $14.04
- (w) Dreyfus Intercontinent. $11.91
- (w) Europe Obligations LF1,022
- (w) First Interst Fd $128.35
- w- First Int'l Realty Sec. $13.95
- (d) First Nat'l City Fund $26.75
- (w) Fonsales Issue Pr. SF1,782
- (d) Formula Selection Fd SF68.30
- (d) Fonditalia $10.14
- (d) Fund of N Y (ex-div.) $0.72
- w- Future Australia Fd. $8.26
- (w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l $7.86
- (w) Harding Intl Fd $9.58
- (w) Hausmann Holdgs NV $7,973
- (i) H.O.I.T Hobet $26.02
- (d) Icafund $9.74
- (d) Interfund S.A. $8.95
- (w) Intermarket Fund $119.18
- w- Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $25.00
- (r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.53
- (r) Invest Atlantiques $38.68
- (d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $8.14
- (r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S A $7.09
- (r) Japan Growth Fund. $16.21
- (d) Japan Selection Fund $51.11
- (w) Japan Pacific Fund. $19.74
- (d) KB Income Fund LF1,546
- (d) Kleinwort Benson Int.F $11.65
- (w) Kleinwort Bens Jap F. $23.75
- (r) Leverage Cap Bold. $31.85
- w- Lustfund $19.98
- (m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. $37.36
- (d) Mediolanum Sel Fund $8.66
- (d) Newwirth Int'l Fund $1.41
- (d) Newwirth Inv Fund. $2.92
- w- Nippon Fund. $49.23
- (w) Nor Amer Inv Fund. $6.33
- (w) Nor Amer Bank Fd. $6.28
- r- Pegasus Intern'l $6.06
- (w) N.A.M.F. $64.53
- (d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $22.27
- (d) Renta Fund. LF1,926
- (d) Rentinvest LF327
- (d) Safe Trust Fund. $10.76
- (w) Samurai Portfolio SrF94.75
- Share Realty N V SF15.51
- Share International N V $4.88
- (w) SAKE Special Fund DM33.20
- (d) Soros Fund. $268.98
- (w) Star Fund $4.87
- (w) Talent Global Fund. $8.95
- (d) Tokyo Pac Hold (Segi $28.80
- (w) Tokyo Pac Hold N V $39.49
- (w) Transpacific Fund. $23.84
- (w) United Cap Inv Fd $3.04
- (d) U S Trust Invest Fd. $11.59
- (w) Western Growth Fd $6.00
- w- Western Hedge Fund $1,335.02
- (w) West Proprietary N.Y $1,498.63
- (d) World Equity Grth Fd $417.34
- (w) Worldwide Securities $48.06
- (w) Worldwide Special $3,720.52

(28) - Deutsche Mark. * dend 1 - New N A Not available: BF Belgian francs LF Luxembourg francs SF - Swiss francs: a - Offer price, s - Asked: b - bid Change P V $10 to $1 per unit

Ex-dividend



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BALFE

MAXIO

SCOTUC

LUDSON



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ADULT ENTRY ROSARY BEFORE
Answer: Plates sometimes used for everyday eating—DENTURES

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"DON'T SAY NOTHIN' ABOUT BEIN' COLD AND WET...THAT'S THE *WORST* THING YOU CAN TELL A MOTHER."

BOOKS

BOULEZ

Composer, Conductor, Enigma

By Jean Peyser. Schirmer-Macmillan. 333 pp

Reviewed by Donal Henahan

OF all the authors, the biographer in-depth is the most optimistic, and the most surely doomed to failure. Who can ever know another human being? The biographer's self-imposed duty, however, is to do the impossible, to dive deep beneath the surface of appearances and return with another person in tow. It is enough to give one the bends just to think about the presumptuousness of such a mission.

But Joan Peyser was not daunted. An early enthusiast of Pierre Boulez, she set out in 1971 to write a book about the French conductor after he had been appointed music director of the New York Philharmonic. The appointment took most of the music world by surprise because Boulez had built his reputation as an avant-garde composer, an uncompromising promoter of new music and the J. Walter Thompson of the post-Webern school of serial composition. He took the New York post, he made clear, to educate audiences out of what he regarded as a necrophilic obsession with 19th-century music.

Mrs. Peyser's book, "Boulez: Composer, Conductor, Enigma," is full of fascinations for anyone who thinks at all about the dilemmas facing composers, musicians, orchestras — and listeners. The Boulez odyssey from enfant terrible composer to wealthy maestro is rather depressing in some ways, but also enormously instructive. If Pierre Boulez, who is deferred to as a genius even by his enemies, could not turn musical history around by his talent and force of will, it may be that music has a mind of its own and wants to go another way.

It seems now, at any rate, that the Boulez impact on New York has been slight, and his mission a failure. The 20th-century Viennese composers he promoted most heavily—Schoenberg, Webern and Berg—occupy just about the place in public affection they did before the Boulez period. And soon he will be gone, leaving New Yorkers still not really sure why he decided six years ago to change the life of a composer for that of an orchestral traffic cop, and why he now has decided to return to France and spend his time monkishly investigating the mathematical and acoustical bases of music.

Mrs. Peyser arrives at some explanations but her expedition in search of the man behind the Pierre Boulez mask will infuriate many people, including many who know him as personally charming and professionally flexible and agreeable. What a man does should count more than what he is, these acquaintances may protest, so let's have an end to obstruate psychiatry and get on with assessing Boulez as a musician and cultural force.

Mrs. Peyser, however, is careful to show Boulez operating efficiently in his craft, and especially at trying to promote his own vision of a new-music commune in New York. She contends that he started with the unashamedly cynical idea that the au-

dience, at least in [illegible] would have to be [illegible] ed of snobs, [illegible] dilettantes. Cre[illegible] chief contributions, [illegible] be its explanation [illegible] of how the various [illegible] music "families" [illegible] behalf of their [illegible] powers. This is a [illegible] to the crisis-crowding [illegible] tendencies, the [illegible] conflicting interes[illegible] York music, and [illegible] how Boulez attempt[illegible] the opposing forces [illegible] and why he found [illegible] Was his own dirty [illegible] fault?

The author struggl[illegible] and digs hard to [illegible] to Pierre Boulez's [illegible] ronality. He is also [illegible] a child who loves [illegible] hated his father, [illegible] with an almost Ni[illegible] tachment to his [illegible] (the book is dedicat[illegible] "the source"). As the [illegible] rigid, Jesuit, sparkl[illegible] arrogant young pro[illegible] Boulez's personality [illegible] acter are discussed [illegible] candor and, it is no [illegible] picture. We see a [illegible] brilliant talker, the [illegible] can be overwhelming [illegible] the unfeeling [illegible] loner who knows [illegible] people but wants no[illegible] cold and emotionally [illegible] artist.

How well all this [illegible] to Pierre Boulez in [illegible] people really could [illegible] Peyser herself came [illegible] lusioning conclusions [illegible] man after a fairly lon[illegible] business relationship [illegible] the evidence she prese[illegible] appear that her fr[illegible] not discovering the [illegible] Boulez" may have d[illegible] dislike.

It might be possibl[illegible] of Mrs. Peyser's findi[illegible] computer and arrive [illegible] chometrical profile of [illegible] lez, but who would [illegible] be the programmer? [illegible] well be discovered th[illegible] no human being behin[illegible] facade known as Elm[illegible] and in fact Mrs. Pe[illegible] could be used to sub[illegible] thesis. But it is al[illegible] that the man is not w[illegible] us seem to acknowledge[illegible] ing to this one artist i[illegible] cold in New York, [illegible] London, and afraid of [illegible] dressed in public b[illegible] friend or enemy. John[illegible] once thought himself, [illegible] friend, tells of driving [illegible] Cape Cod with him [illegible] chance would have l[illegible] out of gas: "Pierre th[illegible] was indulgent." They [illegible] fell out, and Cage is [illegible] saying: "Now when I [illegible] the face, I no longe[illegible] electricity. What I fin[illegible] around the eyes, nose [illegible] that is the look of a b[illegible] an animal waiting for [illegible] Is that, then, the [illegible] Boulez? Perhaps even [illegible] does not know. Carte[illegible] Peyser leaves us [illegible] though inclined to thin[illegible] aren't we all, you a[illegible] Pierre Boulez, enigmas [illegible] be solved but afraid [illegible] happen? There is a Hi[illegible] story about a man who [illegible] life around the creatio[illegible] an enigma about him[illegible] with the knowledge [illegible] were to be unwrapped [illegible] would be found. The [illegible] impression one carries [illegible] Mrs. Peyser's biograp[illegible] just such an eerie voi[illegible] end, we know everyth[illegible] Pierre Boulez except w[illegible] The fox has escaped.

Donal Henahan is a m[illegible] for The New York Tim[illegible]

Solution to Previous Puzzle

D	A	R	C		A	R	I	E	L		B	I	L	A	S
A	R	E	A		D	I	T	T	O		O	A	S	T
F	E	S	S		A	M	O	U	R		B	L	E	U
T	O	T	H	E	M	A	N	N	E	R	B	O	R	N
			M	A	S				L	A	Y			
A	D	I	E	U		A	S	P	E	N		T	R	A
D	I	O	R			S	P	R	I	G		E	E	C
O	A	W	E	S		M	O	I		E	L	E	C	T
E	N	A		O	T	E	R	O		O	T	T	O	
R	A	N		L	I	N	E	R		I	C	H	O	R
			B	I	N				P	A	H			
C	O	M	E	D	Y	O	F	M	A	N	N	E	R	S
A	B	E	L		T	R	E	E	S		E	M	I	T
V	I	A	L		I	N	E	R	T		S	I	Z	E
E	T	T	E		M	E	D	E	A		S	L	A	W

BRIDGE — By Alan T[illegible]

On the diagramed deal an analyst present suggested that North-South would reach four spades after North opened one heart. The auction shown is a reasonable one, although North might well consider jumping to four spades at his final turn since his support for that suit is very much better than it might be.

After West led the diamond king and shifted, perhaps, to a trump, the declarer must obviously tackle hearts. When the queen falls conveniently on the second round, he draws trumps, winning the second round in dummy with the nine. If both opponents follow, he cashes the spade king and makes 12 tricks.

However, if the trumps divide 4-1, the declarer reverts to hearts. With four trumps to his right, he could simply continue hearts until East ruffed and still have an entry to the dummy after overruffing. But with four to his left, he would have to play a heart winner and discard a loser, emerging with 10 tricks after West ruffed and led the diamond ace.

The analysts contemplated the possibility that some players might reach six spades.

"Six spades is not such a good slam," they stated, "but we've all been in worse ones. As the heart queen falls rounds, 12 tricks are eas[illegible]

Easy, but only if look[illegible] four hands. If South wa[illegible] in six spades and receive[illegible] diamond lead followed[illegible] shift, he would have to [illegible] make five spade tricks, [illegible] tricks and the club ace.

But the best chance o[illegible] six heart tricks is to tak[illegible] round finesse of the ja[illegible] is much more likely to ha[illegible] than East to have a sing[illegible] doubleton queen. So[illegible] South misplays the hand [illegible] into the opponents' [illegible] spades will fall.

NORTH (D)
♠ K85
♡ A K J 10 6
◇ 5
♣ 9 4 3

WEST
♠ 5 2
♡ 8 7 5 3
◇ A K 8 4
♣ K 8 7

SOUTH
♠ A Q 10 9 3
♡ 2
◇ Q 9 7 2
♣ A 6 5

North and South were [illegible]
The bidding:

North	East	South
1 ♡	Pass	1 ♠
2 ♡	Pass	3 ♠
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠
Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond king



Associated Press.

THE ROCKIES ARE CRUMBLING—Atlanta Flames' Tom Lysiak falls after shooting puck, which was blocked, and is about to land on the Colorado Rockies' goalie Doug Favell, with knee pads, and Tracy Pratt while, in bottom photo, referee Bruce Hood is caught between battling Rick LaPointe, of Detroit Red Wings, who is losing his jersey, and Kings' Dave Hutchinson. Both players received 5-minute penalties. Los Angeles won NHL contest, 7–4.

Raiders Convince Bookmakers—Favored by 5½

By William N. Wallace

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 28 (NYT).—The betting margin—"the line"—was established yesterday for the Super Bowl by a legal gambling emporium in Nevada called Harrah's Tahoe Race Book. The Oakland Raiders, who will meet the Minnesota Vikings at the Super Bowl-in-the-Rose Bowl on Jan. 9 at Pasadena, are favored to win the new year's first ultimate football game by 5 1/2 points.

That seems eminently fair.

However, one presumes that the cerebrations required to establish that line were influenced by the McLuhanisms of Sunday, meaning watching television for six hours as Minnesota squeaked by Los Angeles and Oakland marched by Pittsburgh.

This presumption cannot be confirmed. A man who identified himself as merely David at Harrah's Tahoe Race Book refused to join in a rationalization of how 5 1/2 was derived although he agreed to spell the name of his establishment.

It must be understood that pro football has moved apace since the third Super Bowl of 1969 when the Baltimore Colts were made 17 or 18-point favorites—depending upon the source and the time of day—over the New York Jets and then lost by nine.

The day of the 17 or 18-point favorite, or even the 10, in Super Bowl games is long gone because the teams that get there are about the same as to strengths and weaknesses before any kickoffs are made.

The reason the Raiders are pegged at 5 1/2 is that Sunday they played a strong game and put 24 points on the scoreboard—14 of which were honestly earned at the end of long drives—against the best defense in pro football.

Meanwhile, the Vikings were born again several times in their 24-13 victory over the Los Angeles Rams. Luck indeed may be the residue of design, to quote Vince Lombardi, but how many times can a team count on a blocked punt, a 90-yard touchdown run after a blocked field-goal attempt, plus two key interceptions? The establishment of a favorite at a specific point margin is not accomplished by relying on the turnovers that so favored the Vikings.

So may have the 14-degree temperature at Bloomington, Minn., a condition which better suited the Vikings than the Rams. "How do you get used to that sort of cold?" asked Jack Youngblood, the Rams' defensive end who played so well. "Environment is 90 per cent of what you are and you can't shut out this kind of environment."

It will not be 14 in Pasadena but more like the 55 degrees in which the Raiders performed so competently here Sunday.

Also in Pasadena there will be no principals missing on account of injuries, as was so here.

Franco Harris, Rocky Bleier and Roy Gerela of the Steelers were merely spectators along with other millions as they stood forlornly on the Pittsburgh sidelines. Did their absence make a difference, and if so how much?

Chuck Noll, their coach, said it made a difference of 50 per cent in his offense, but the Raiders said they would have won even if the Steelers had Red Grange, Jim Brown and Lou Groza on the field.

Did the Steelers hide the absence of these key offensive players during the days leading up to the game? No, they did not but the betting line, which continued to favor Pittsburgh by five points, never took into account the official word from the National Football League. The word for Harris, Bleier and Gerela always was doubtful.

In reporting injuries each NFL team is required to choose one of five words to describe the availability of a wounded player in the upcoming game. These are, in ascending order, out, doubtful, questionable, possible and probable.

Gerela had been kicking, but poorly, in recent games with a pulled muscle in his thigh. He had neither power nor distance so he was passed by in favor of Bobby Walden, the veteran punter, for kickoffs and Ray Mansfield, the veteran center, for placements.

Bleier was definitely doubtful because of a sprained toe. Harris was a maybe right up to game time. He had some injections to ease the pain of cracked ribs but he could not breathe comfortably.

That is all history now. The Raiders had a big team party in a hotel near the stadium here Sunday night and next Monday they will fly south to the University of California at Irvine, their training site.

The Vikings, in a lovely dash of irony, will prepare at the Rams' permanent practice place in Long Beach.

Four Raiders are still around who were on the only Oakland team to play in a Super Bowl, the 1967 outfit that lost to Green Bay in Miami. These are Pete Banaszak, Gene Upshaw, Fred Biletnikoff and Willie Brown.

Two-thirds of the Vikings know all about the Super Bowl hoopla because of Minnesota's losses in that event to Miami at Houston in January of 1974 and to Pittsburgh in New Orleans the next year. There are seven who go back to the Vikings' first failure at a Super Bowl, the defeat in New Orleans in 1970 against Kansas City.

Tarkenton: A Positive Attitude Despite Poor Super Bowl Past

By Dave Brady

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP).—Minnesota Viking quarterback Fran Tarkenton, with his suspect throwing arm and injured right knee, stuck his neck out a little Sunday, saying, "We want the world to know, this time we're going to win the Super Bowl."

For the record, the Vikings lost to Kansas City, 23-7, in the fourth Super Bowl; to Miami, 24-7, in the eighth, and 16-6 to Pittsburgh in the ninth.

Joe Kapp was the quarterback in the loss to Kansas City in which the Vikings were held to 67 yards rushing and Dave Osborn scored on a four-yard run.

Tarkenton was in the command slot in the loss to the Dolphins and scored the touchdown on a four-yard bootleg.

Tarkenton also was at the controls against the Steelers two seasons ago and produced only 119 yards of total offense, including a Super Bowl low of 17 yards rushing.

Tarkenton has more weapons now. All-purpose back Chuck Foreman has matured into the most valuable player in the National Conference, wide receiver Sammie White is rookie of the year, and wide receiver Ahmad Rashad is having the best season of his four-year career.

Tarkenton did not appear to be as frisky and sure-footed as usual on Sunday. He was sacked four times and there was speculation that he also had arm trouble, connecting on only 12 of 27 passes for 143 yards and no touchdowns, in beating Los Angeles, 24-13. He was intercepted once because wide receiver White was held up by defenders.

The quarterback said, "My arm wasn't bothering me, but my knee bothered me all week. I hurt it last week against Washington (running for a first down) and didn't work much this past week."

He also made light of a sore arm in preparation for the ninth Super Bowl, but after the season consulted with baseball pitcher Mike Marshall on how to rehabilitate it.

Dr. Donald Lannin, Vikings team physician, who is an orthopedist, said yesterday from his office, "Fran's arm is okay. Some of my patients told me today they had heard reports on the telecast of the game that Fran's arm was injured. But he was off in his timing because he rested his knee last week.

"He was throwing off balance because of the knee. He uses that right knee to back up to pass and plants it to throw. When he can't move around freely his passing isn't as effective as usual. He practiced only one day.

"His knee is okay. What he had two seasons ago was similar to a pitcher's sore shoulder."

A club spokesman disclosed yesterday that Tarkenton took a bump on the inner side of his upper arm from a defensive lineman on the one day he practiced, Thursday. The arm was extended to hand off the ball for a running play and his elbow was bent backward.

The spokesman said that if it had been a hard hit, Tarkenton would have suffered hyperextension of the elbow, but he did not have the physician examine it.

Tarkenton carries a leather-covered iron ball, resembling a shot put, during practice when he is not otherwise active, as part of the regimen developed by pitcher Marshall.

It serves as a weight-lifting device to strengthen a little muscle in the upper arm that is called on to stop the forward motion of the arm after a pass is released. Early in 1974, the muscle was damaged a bit and he had a sore arm all season.

The spokesman reported Tarkenton as saying before adopting the regimen that a quarterback is the player in the worst of shape in training camp because he usually limits his action to dropping back and throwing. Now, Tarkenton does wind sprints and sit-ups and says he has never been in better condition.

Against the Rockies, Flames Able to Overcome Adversity

ATLANTA, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Colorado coach John Wilson once was an executive with the Atlanta Flames and he knows the team's history well. To Wilson, the entire existence of the Flames has been one of pressure and strain.

"It's unfortunate," Wilson said yesterday after the Flames had routed his National Hockey League Rockies, 6-2. "Every game they play they have to strain themselves to maintain their playoff position. The division they are in is so tough.

"Looking back through their history, it's always been that way. They're always under so much strain."

But Eric Vail, the Flames' leading goal-getter, says he thinks Atlanta has finally learned to live with the pressure.

"After that streak we had a few games back, eight in a row without a loss, I think we realized that we can play with anybody," Vail said.

"It gave us more confidence. Of course there's pressure. With everybody saying the team will move or the team will fold (because of financial problems) that causes pressure, too. But I think our guys are adapting to it. It causes added incentive to win and to bring the fans in."

A crowd of 12,613, better than average in a holiday week, watched the Flames jump to a 5-0 lead. Vail assisted Tom Lysiak on the first goal of the game and then scored the third.

Kings 7, Red Wings 4

At Detroit, former Detroit center Marcel Dionne notched three goals to spark Los Angeles to a 7-4 National Hockey League victory over the Red Wings. Dionne scored in each period of the penalty-marred game. Referees handed out a total 116 minutes in penalties, 64 to Los Angeles.

Canadiens 4, Barons 2

At Montreal, Serge Savard and Guy Lafleur broke a 2-2 tie with third-period goals to lead the Canadiens to a 4-2 victory over Cleveland. The victory gave the Canadiens 58 points, 23 better than Pittsburgh atop the Norris Division.

Flyers 5, Canucks 1

At Vancouver, British Columbia, Reggie Leach scored two goals to lead Philadelphia to a 5-1 triumph over the Canucks and into first place in the Patrick Division. The Flyers scored once in the first period and twice in the second and third periods.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	21	7	8	50	133	95
N.Y. Islanders	22	8	4	48	121	80
Atlanta	17	12	7	41	119	107
N.Y. Rangers	14	14	10	38	138	139

Smythe Division

St. Louis	15	17	4	34	103	127
Chicago	11	20	5	27	112	135
Vancouver	10	25	3	23	103	150
Colorado	8	22	5	21	86	129
Minnesota	6	20	8	20	88	144

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

Montreal	27	5	4	58	171	78
Pittsburgh	15	16	5	35	113	124
Los Angeles	12	14	10	34	117	113
Detroit	12	19	4	28	102	125
Washington	10	20	4	24	95	140

Adams Division

Buffalo	23	8	3	49	127	79
Boston	22	11	3	47	138	113
Toronto	16	15	6	38	136	124
Cleveland	11	19	7	29	108	127

Monday's Games

Los Angeles 7, Detroit 4 (Dionne 3, Goring, Berry, St. Marseille, Williams; Bergeron 2, Lockhead, Joly).

Montreal 4, Cleveland 2 (Lamaire, Lapointe, Lafleur, Savard; Spring, Merrick).

Philadelphia 5, Vancouver 1 (Leach 2, Bennett, Clarke, Bridgman; Spruce).

Atlanta 6, Colorado 2 (Houston 2, Lysiak, Vail, Shand, Chouinard; Pyatt, Palement).



United Press International.

Notre Dame Defeats Penn State in Gator Bowl



United Press International.

Notre Dame defender Joe Restic stops Penn State's Bob Torrey in first-period action in the Gator Bowl.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 28 (UPI).—Al Hunter, the first Notre Dame player to gain 1,000 yards in a season, scored two first-half touchdowns last night to lead the Irish to a 20-9 victory over Penn State in the Gator Bowl.

Hunter, picking up 76 yards in the first half, scored on a one-yard plunge with 2 minutes 26 seconds left in the opening period and on another one-yard smash 2:20 before halftime for the only touchdowns the favored Irish needed in a game dominated by their defense.

Irish defenders turned back two Penn State scoring threats in the final period with interceptions. The only time Penn State got beyond its 32 in the first half was on its first possession, when they drove 55 yards to the Notre Dame 10 and had to settle for a 3-0 lead midway through the first period on a 36-yard field goal by Tony Capozzoli.

A 65-yard return by Terry Eurick on the ensuing kickoff put Notre Dame at the Penn State 35 and, 11 plays later, Hunter gave the Irish a lead they never gave up.

Notre Dame was inside the Penn State five twice in the first six minutes of the second period, but was held on downs the first time at the two and then settled for a 23-yard field goal by Dave Reeve.

Hunter's second touchdown capped a 51-yard Irish drive and Reeve kicked his second 23-yard field goal as time ran out in the first half to give Notre Dame a 20-3 lead.

At that point, Notre Dame was having an easy time in its first meeting with Penn State in 48 years—but the underdogs dominated second-half play with three late scoring opportunities.

Notre Dame turned back the first Penn State threat when Jim Browner intercepted a Chuck Fusina pass in the end-zone. Bruce Clark blocked a Notre Dame punt to give Penn State the ball at the Irish eight and this time Fusina threw a touchdown pass to Matt Shuey to end the scoring with 8:37 left to play.

The victory was Notre Dame's fourth in five meetings over Penn State; they played to a scoreless tie in 1925. Although they have not met since 1928, they are scheduled to resume regular season competition in 1981.

Celtics' Cowens Plans to Return For Next Season

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 28 (UPI).—Dave Cowens of the Boston Celtics plans to resume his basketball career in September when the team opens training camp for the 1977-78 season, he disclosed yesterday in an interview with the Patriot Ledger.

Cowens, who took an indefinite leave of absence from the team Nov. 10, discussed his plans in an interview from Cold Spring, Ky. He said he would be taking a job Jan. 11 as assistant general manager at the New England Harness Raceway in Foxboro, Mass.

As for returning to the Celtics, Cowens said, "I'll definitely be there the first day training camp opens. I'll be ready to go at it again. Whether the Celtics want me or not, I'll be there."

He said, "I will not be playing again this season."

When he left the team, he said he had lost his enthusiasm for the game and needed a rest. Since that time, the defending National Basketball Association champions have remained in contention in the Atlantic Division, but struggling in the absence of the 6-foot-9 center.

Hemmi First in Giant

ELM, Switzerland, Dec. 28 (AP).—Swiss Olympic gold medallist Heini Hemmi edged Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein by a tenth of a second to win the European Cup giant slalom race today in this Alpine resort.

Marquette Gains in College Tourney Season

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (UPI).—This is a classic week in college basketball—as in Far West Classic, Louisiana Classic, Milwaukee Classic, Motor City Classic, Rainbow Classic, Reno Classic and the rest of the holiday tournaments.

A number of the tourneys began last night and the rest start during the week.

In the first round of the Milwaukee Classic, Butch Lee scored 17 points and No. 14 Marquette stopped Clemson's high-scoring offense to hand the nation's 11th-ranked team its first defeat after seven victories, 74–66.

Marquette led 28-23 at the half, then used a full-court press to stop Clemson's fast break and build a 42-26 lead with 11:30 left. The Warriors switched to a tight zone the rest of the way to contain the nation's second-highest-scoring team, which had averaged 104 points a game.

Bo Ellis had 14 points and Gary Rosenberger 11 for Marquette, while Stan Rome led the Tigers with 21. Wayne (Tree) Rollins, Clemson's 7-foot-1 all-America candidate, scored only two points.

Marquette seeks its ninth straight Milwaukee Classic title tonight against Wisconsin, which edged Boston College, 74–66.

Phil Ford scored 26 points and Walter Davis added 18 as No. 6 North Carolina overcame a 46-point effort by Anthony Roberts to beat Oral Roberts, 100–94, in the opening game of the Far West Classic in Portland, Ore.

Basketball Poll

(The United Press International Board of Coaches college basketball ratings with won-lost records through games of Sat., Dec. 25, and number of first-place votes in parentheses.)

	Pts
1. Michigan (32) (5-0)	365
2. Notre Dame (11) (7-0)	275
3. San Francisco (4) (12-0)	244
4. Alabama (6-0)	218
5. Cincinnati (7-0)	191
6. North Carolina (5-1)	143
7. Kentucky (6-1)	110
8. UCLA (7-1)	97
9. Nevada-Las Vegas (8-1)	66
10. Wake Forest (7-0)	55
11. Clemson (7-0)	48
12. Minnesota (8-0)	40
13. Arizona (8-1)	37
14. Marquette (4-2)	34
15. Louisville (5-2)	24
16. Maryland (7-1)	17
17. Arkansas (8-0)	14
18. Syracuse (7-1)	12
19. Iowa (7-0)	9
20. Oregon (5-1)	7

Roberts, who made 21 of 38 shots, scored 25 points in the first half to keep Oral Roberts within four points, 48-44. But North Carolina outscored Oral Roberts 14-4 to take a 76-64 lead with 9:37 left.

In the nightcap of the Far West Classic, 20th-ranked Oregon stopped high-scoring Bowling Green, 66-54. The Ducks, the third best defensive team in the country, were sparked offensively by Greg Ballard with 19 points and Rob Closs with 16.

Scott Sims, who hit six straight free throws during a technical foul barrage late in the first half, scored 26 points to lead No. 19 Missouri to an 81-67 victory over Iowa State in the opening round of the Big Eight Holiday tournament.

With 1:23 left in the first half, Stan Ray scored for Missouri and was fouled. Iowa State coach Lynn Nance, who had received a technical foul earlier in the game, and assistant coach Dave Harshman began complaining. Harshman was assessed a technical and Nance two more, which resulted in his ejection.

In the second game of the tourney, which Missouri has won four of the past five years, Kansas State defeated Oklahoma State, 74-66.

College Basketball Scores

Tournaments

(1st round action)

ALL-COLLEGE TOURNAMENT

Brigham Young 88, St. Joseph's (Pa.) 56.

Oklahoma City 97, Ohio U. 73.

BIG EIGHT

Missouri 81, Iowa State 67.

Kansas St. 74, Oklahoma St. 56.

ECAC HOLIDAY FESTIVAL

Manhattan 60, LIU 56.

Georgetown (DC) 79, Fairfield 69

FAR WEST CLASSIC

North Carolina 100, Oral Roberts 94.

Oregon 66, Bowling Green 54.

LOUISIANA CLASSIC

LSU 101, Montana St. 81.

Villanova 64, Hofstra 62.

MILWAUKEE CLASSIC

Wisconsin 74, Boston Coll. 66.

Marquette 67, Clemson 49.

MOTOR CITY CLASSIC

Kent St. 76, St. Peter's 69.

Detroit 79, Centenary 74.

RENO CLASSIC

Utah 102, Idaho 66.

Nevada-Reno 78, Pepperdine 68.

SENIOR BOWL

Texas Tech. 75, Southern Miss. 74.

S.O. Alabama 81, Samford 67.

EAST

Hamilton 102, Stone Hill 87.

Hartwick 93, King's (Pa.) 74.

Pratt 109, Stevens Tech. 66.

Towson 91, Phila. Pharmacy 72.

West Chester 79, Wilmington 73.

SOUTH

Southern 87, Indiana-Purdue 78.

MIDWEST

Depaul 86, Bradley 80.

Kenyon Coll. 85, Thomas More 81

Ohio Northern 82, Wayne St. 69.

WEST

Arizona 90, Stanford 82.

Montana 64, E. Montana 62

Pacific 85, Sacramento St. 75

UC Santa Barb. 100, St. Nav. (Ill.) 75.

Washington St. 69, Fresno St. 62

Longshot Victor in Irish Sweeps As Grand Canyon Finishes 8th

LEOPARDSTOWN, Ireland, Dec. 28 (AP).—Master Monday, a 22-to-1 shot ridden by John Harty, romped to victory in the Irish Sweeps Hurdle horse race at this famous track today, 2 1/2 lengths ahead of Straight Row.

Straight Row, 6-1 with the bookies, beat Dublin Express, 25-1.

The favorite, Grand Canyon, finished eight in the two-mile race on a soggy track hit by rain, then frost and finally a snowfall before the race. The hurdle race was the last of the year's four races associated with the Irish Sweepstakes.

Grand Canyon's backers feared rain and a heavy track. The New Zealand horse, at odds of 7-2, had earlier run up a string of victories in Britain, France and the United States.

Master Monday's victory means that ticketholders who drew the horse in the sweepstake will pick up £75,000 ($123,000) apiece.

Those who drew the second-placed horse won £20,000 and the prize for the third-placed was £10,000.

Saban Goes to College

MIAMI, Dec. 28 (AP).—Louis Saban, a former coach of the Buffalo Bills of the National Football League, yesterday was named head football coach of the University of Miami. He replaces Carl Selmer, who was dismissed early this month.

American, S. African Win in Junior Tennis

MIAMI BEACH, Dec 28 (Reuters).—John McEnroe of the United States and Marise Kruger of South Africa won the singles titles in the Orange Bowl junior tennis tournament here yesterday.

McEnroe took the boys' crown with a 7-5, 6-1 victory over fellow-American Eliot Teltscher and Kruger, rated No. 1 junior in the world, beat Ann Smith of the United States, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, in the girls' final.

Vilas Advances To 3d Round

SYDNEY, Dec. 28 (AP).—Top-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina beat Australian Rod Frawley, 6-2, 7-5 today and advanced to the third round of the New South Wales Open tennis championships.

Vilas will meet promising Australian Brad Drewett in the third round following Drewett's 3-6, 6-4, 6-3 victory over fellow-Australian Bob Carmichael. Ken Rosewall scored a 6-3, 6-3 victory over American Vic Amaya.

In other second-round men's singles matches, defending champion Ross Case beat fellow-Australian Dick Crealy, 6-3, 6-1; Australian Phil Dent beat Richard Drysdale of Britain, 6-4, 6-4, and Australian Chris Kachel beat American Brian Teacher, 6-3, 6-3.

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Art Buchwald

A Festive Meal

WASHINGTON—Holiday eating can be divided between large festive lunches and dinners, and meals served during football games. The football fare has been largely ignored, as the food pages of newspapers and magazines devote all their space to how to stuff a goose, how to baste a turkey or how to roast a rib.



Buchwald

And yet football eating is far more important to the welfare of the family and has much greater significance for most people during this merriest time of year. Here is the perfect football TV menu, one that has been handed down in my family through the generations.

For appetizers we always have a selection of potato chips in a low glass bowl. (We disdain Pringles, which come in a tube with each one the same size. We want a potato-chip assortment so our guests will be surprised every time they put one in their mouths).

Next to the potato chips should be placed a large deep dish (four inches) of salted peanuts. The peanuts should be shelled, otherwise there will be a mess all over the living room as people in their excitement toss the shells around.

Another hors d'oeuvre which we traditionally serve is M and Ms, a colorful candy that looks like medicine pills. The beauty of M and Ms during a football game is the surprise factor. You never know whether you're going to get one with chocolate inside or one with a nut. Also, you can hold at least 40 in your hand at one time while watching the tube.

* * *

All right, that should take care of the appetizers. In some families the lady of the house adds a guacamole or an onion dip for the potato chips, but very few football watchers have time to dip, and usually get furious at their wives and girl friends for serving something they can't grab with their fingers without taking their eyes from the set.

The main course of a football dinner is always the traditional can of beer. In order to prepare the beer, you place it in the icebox for six hours so it will be properly chilled. The beer is then put on a tray and brought into the living room. The lady serving the beer must be very careful in carrying it into the living room or den, as the slightest shaking of it will cause the beer to foam when opened.

The serving of beer during a football game can either make or break the traditional football dinner. If the lady of the house walks in front of the set when placing the tray on the coffee table she can ruin the holiday spirit she has worked so hard to achieve. Always serve the beer behind the viewers and make yourself as unobtrusive as possible. Never say, as you place the beer on the table, "What's the score?" or "Who are the men in the white jerseys?"

* * *

After the main course of beer is served—we prefer cans in our house as we find pouring bottled beer into a glass messy—you can serve the traditional condiments that go with it such as buttered popcorn, Fritos and bacon-flavored chips. This should be followed by pistachio nuts, hard candy and Hershey kisses.

For dessert I recommend Poppycock, a unique popcorn covered with molasses and mixed with walnuts. It is absolutely perfect for a third-down situation when the ball is on the 15-yard line and it's four yards to go for a first down. Poppycock comes in a can, so you can keep it on your lap and not have to reach for it during a crucial play.

The thing to remember while serving the traditional TV football dinner is that, while beer is served as the main course, it can also be drunk with appetizers, dessert and as an after-dinner drink. The lady of the house must always make sure the empty cans are removed and replaced with full ones while the game is in progress. The best way to spoil this nutritious, festive occasion is to make one of the TV spectators go to the icebox and get his own beer.

When it's done right, the TV football dinner can be the highlight of the holiday season, and one every man and male child will remember for years to come.

Ancient Sanctuary

ROME, Dec. 28 (AP).—Archaeologists today announced the discovery near here of what they termed one of the oldest sanctuaries of ancient Rome, perhaps dating back to the foundation of the city, more than 27 centuries ago.

Doorkeeper Victory Mary at his post at Claridge's. AP.

The Disappearing Elegance Of the Champs-Elysées

By Michael Goldsmith

PARIS (AP).—Doorkeeper Victor Mary, who has shaken the hands of princes, maharajas and movie queens in his 39 years at the entrance to the Claridge Hotel, will escort his last guest into a taxi on the Champs-Elysées on New Year's Eve.

The Claridge, one of the French capital's few remaining old-time luxury hotels, is closing its doors to make room for a shopping center.

The disappearance of the prestigious, 215-room Claridge will leave the Champs-Elysées without a single hotel, but with at least eight shopping centers specializing in expensive ready-to-wear clothing, gadgets and souvenirs.

"The Champs-Elysées is not what it used to be," sighed Mr. Mary, 66, as workmen carried the hotel's rented television sets out into a van. "It's become vulgar. There is no elegance left. It's no longer the right street for a hotel like this. Just look around at what they are selling in the shops. No quality."

Fringes of City

The old-fashioned elegance of the Claridge and a few remaining hotels like it has been overtaken by events. Big hotels with up to 1,000 rooms have sprung up on the fringes of the city since World War II. They belong to airlines and conglomerate corporations and make ends meet by catering to large groups and "treating their clients like items of merchandise," Mr. Mary said. "The human touch has gone."

The Claridge—not linked with its elegant namesake in London—was built at the beginning of the century and became a focal point of the city's social life in the twenties.

It was one of the world's first hotels to feature an indoor swimming pool, and one of the first in Europe to offer an American invention known as the cocktail.

Victor Mary started as a bellboy nearly half a century ago, and has never worked anywhere else.

"The twenties, that was the really great time," he recalled. "We were filled with the famous and the wealthy all the year round. The afternoon tea dance was where everyone who was anyone in Paris wanted to be seen. And at night we had dancing and gaiety until the small hours, with everyone dressed in elegant evening clothes. Those were the days."

The Depression

In the Depression years of the 1930s the Claridge came on hard times, largely because the company operating the hotel did not own the building. The old monumental entrance was converted to shops and restaurants, and guests entered the hotel through what used to be the servants' entrance next door.

But the hotel kept its prestige. After serving as a German Army headquarters in World War II, it housed the provisional French government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle following the liberation of Paris.



The Claridge regained its old eminence in the 1950s and kept its fashionable clientele to the end. A hotel spokesman said some 60 rooms would be occupied until the last day—New Year's Eve.

"We have told them that breakfast that day is the last service we can give them," the spokesman said. "They all have to be out of the hotel by nightfall."

The owners of the building, France's largest insurance company, in effect forced the Claridge out of business when the current lease expired by demanding a 3-million-franc ($600,000) annual rent increase, the spokesman said.

No Choice

"We were making a regular profit, but we could not absorb that kind of additional expense," he said, "Particularly as the government would not allow us to increase our prices. So we had no choice but to close down."

The 150 employees are retiring, like Victor Mary, or have found other hotel jobs.

The shops in the Claridge building facing the Champs-Elysées have been given notice and the whole ornate, stone-carved building will probably be demolished.

"Until the last moment, we hoped a miracle would turn up to save us," said Claridge manager Pierre Plouseau. "But the miracle didn't happen. It's very sad."

"The tea dance on Dec. 30 will be a sort of last tango," Victor Mary said. "Of course, we all feel unhappy about it, but I suppose one has to adjust to modern life."

PEOPLE: *Billy Graham: 'Th Wasn't Grape Juic*

Was that really Billy Graham, the Southern Baptist fundamentalist preacher, talking? It was and what he said about drinking was new—for him. "I do not believe that the Bible teaches prototalism," said the teetotaling Graham. "Jesus drank wine. Jesus turned water into wine at a wedding feast. That wasn't grape juice as some of them try to claim."

* * *

Actor Richard Todd was "quite comfortable" Monday after suffering a heart attack Sunday at his home in the English Midlands. Todd is 57.

* * *

Mae Thelma Carter, wife of Rubin (Hurricane) Carter, had a son Monday in a Paterson, N.J., hospital. The boy's father, convicted with John Artis of murder for a second time on Dec. 21, had sought to be released on bail until after Mrs. Carter had the baby. The request was denied and he remains in jail pending sentencing Jan. 28.

* * *

Modesty is not running amuck in the Ivy League. Asked to measure their intelligence in relation to that of President-elect Jimmy Carter, 48 per cent of the students at Princeton said they were brighter. Half the students at Harvard think they are more intelligent than Carter. At Yale it's 45 per cent. The polls were taken by school papers.

* * *

Elmer Guggenheimer, New York City's Commissioner of Consumer Affairs, has launched a campaign for a 50-per-cent reduction in coffee consumption by U.S. consumers to force manufacturers to cut prices. "With a minimum of 14 cups of coffee a day," she told The New York Times, "I was an addict that's gone 'cold turkey' and stopped altogether." She was sipping tea at the news conference. Coffee in New York City now costs about $2.55 a pound—almost $1 more than it cost last year.

* * *

World middleweight boxing champ Carlos Monzon says he doesn't know the young Italian actress who claims that he is the father of the child she is expecting. Christiana Ameodei, known professionally as Crippy Yocard, allegedly made the statement to Novella 2,000, a magazine edited in Milan. "I don't know this woman," Monzon said in Buenos Aires, "and I am sure she is trying to promote herself at my expense." His film, "La Cuenta Está Saldada," has just had its premiere in Rosa[illegible] among the first-ni[illegible]

* * *

The dukedom [illegible] large estate on the [illegible] Blue, given to Lo[illegible] 1798 for his victor[illegible] leon's fleet, is up [illegible] present owner is A[illegible] son Hood, 26. Visc[illegible] the only living duke[illegible] British naval hero. [illegible] is an official of a[illegible] The property, whic[illegible] acres and a 25-roo[illegible] tury castle, was g[illegible] Nelson by King Fer[illegible] the Two Sicilies, i[illegible] of Nelson's defeat o[illegible] in 1798. "The visco[illegible] see if there are an[illegible] offers," said Frank[illegible] Englishman who ad[illegible] holdings.

—SAMUEL



Billy Gra[illegible]

Police Close In Of Greek Tem

AGRIGENTO, Ita[illegible] (Reuter). — Police [illegible] Sicily's valley of an[illegible] temples and diverted [illegible] looking it after a [illegible] Sunday stopped onl[illegible] shoot of one of its [illegible] ruins.

But officials said t[illegible] immediate danger of [illegible] sidence.

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